

S A F E T Y

E *ducation*

Two Sections • Section One



The **NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL**, the heart of the safety movement in America, collects and distributes information about accidents and methods for their prevention. Organized on a nonprofit basis, the Council promotes safety in industry, traffic, school, home and on the farm.

SAFETY EDUCATION is the official publication of the School and College Division of the Council.

Headquarters: After May 1—425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

NED H. DEARBORN, president, National Safety Council

WAYNE P. HUGHES, director, School and College Division

JOHN W. STUDEBAKER, vice president for schools and colleges, National Safety Council.

School and College Conference, 1949-50

JOHN J. AHERN
DOROTHY AINSWORTH
WALTER A. ANDERSON
W. W. BAUER
NORMAN E. BORGESON
RUTH A. BOTTOMLY
JOHN L. BRACKEN
EARL H. BREON
PERCY BUGBEE
ZENAS R. CLARK
PRUDENCE CUTRIGHT
WALTER A. CUTTER
L. H. DENNIS
GILBERT H. DUNSTAN
MARIE DYE
MRS. GLADYS T. EDWARDS
CLYDE A. ERWIN
RUTH EVANS
LOWELL B. FISHER
ARTHUR K. FLANAGAN
EDGAR FULLER
MRS. J. J. GARLAND
GORDON C. GRAHAM
GRACE M. GRIFFIN
JAMES J. GRIFFIN
RALPH I. GRIGSBY
THOMAS J. HIGGINS
RALPH A. HOWARD
DE WITT HUNT
HEROLD C. HUNT
HAROLD K. JACK
STEPHEN JAMES
GEORGE JENNINGS
MRS. FRED W. KNIGHT
HAROLD F. LILLIE
FORREST E. LONG
WORTH McCLEURE
PAUL A. McHEE
JAMES W. MANN
BURTON W. MARSH
AUSTIN R. MEADOWS
CHARLES A. MILLER
HARRY E. NEAL
HARRY E. NESMAN
MAURICE G. OSBORNE
M. R. OWENS
MALCOLM PRICE
A. H. PRITZLAFF
GEORGE H. REAVIS
PETER B. RITZMA
N. O. SCHNEIDER
HERBERT J. STACK
MARLAND K. STRASSER
JOHN W. STUDEBAKER
RANDALL C. SWANSON
N. E. VILES
MABLE R. WALTER
WILLIAM E. WARNER
WALTER R. WILLIAMS, JR.
MARY MAY WYMAN
GEORGE F. ZOOK

SAFETY

Volume

XXIX

No. 9

Section

One

E^{Education}

• • A MAGAZINE FOR TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS

EDUCATIONAL
PRESS
ASSOCIATION
OF
AMERICA

BEATRICE BECKETT, Editor
C. H. MILLER, Advertising Manager
BILL ANDREWS, Editorial Director



CONTENTS

Cover Picture—Schools will soon close their doors for another summer vacation. Children will travel to all parts of the country with their parents. Wherever you travel, always listen to your safety sense before attempting any adventure.

Dramatize Safety—Margaret Shannon	1
Motivating Miniatures—William H. Faltyssek	3
Safe? At Play—Jennie Spadafora	4
The School's Responsibility for Safety Education— Andrew D. Holt	5
We Are Moving	6
Safety Is No Accident!—Howard Burke	11
Banners for Safety—Dan Hollingsworth	12
There Ought to Be a Law!—Vivian Weedon	13
Patrol Contest—N. Neubert Jaffa	13
Planning for the New Year—Vivian Weedon	14
1950-51 Elementary Lesson Themes and Illustrations	15
A Look Ahead to Safety—Marian Telford	16
1950-51 Secondary Lesson Themes and Illustrations	17
Adventures in Safety—Marie McMahan	18
Community Co-operation—Frank W. Kiewel	20
Come to Chicago	21

Departments

Data Sheet No. 45—Summer Jobs—Farm	7
Views and Reviews	22
Lesson Units	23
Index (Annual)	31
Safety Notes	37

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE COMMITTEES

Safety Education Supervisors' Section
Chairman: **GORDON C. GRAHAM**, Supervisor of Safety Education, Public Schools, Detroit, Mich.

Elementary School Committee
Chairman: **JAMES W. MANN**, Principal, Hubbard Woods School, Winnetka, Ill.

Secondary School Committee
Chairman: **PETER B. RITZMA**, District Superintendent of Schools, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago, Ill.

Higher Education Committee
Chairman: **MALCOLM PRICE**, President, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Driver Education Section
Chairman: **N. O. SCHNEIDER**, Director, School and College Division, New Jersey State Safety Council, Newark, N. J.

School Transportation Committee
Chairman: **MAURICE G. OSBORNE**, Chief, Bureau of Field Services, State Dept. of Education, Albany, N. Y.

School Plant Planning Committee
Chairman: **THOMAS J. HIGGINS**, Director, Division of School Building Survey, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago, Ill.

Standard Student Accident Report Committee
Chairman: **ZENAS R. CLARK**, Adm. Asst., Wilmington (Del.) Public Schools.

Contents of **SAFETY EDUCATION** are regularly listed in "Education Index."

SAFETY EDUCATION is published monthly, September through May, in two sections by the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. Entered as second class matter, September 13, 1938, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1950, by the National Safety Council. Printed in the U.S.A. Subscription price \$3.00 a year. Reduced prices for quantity orders.

DRAMATIZE

SAFETY

by MARGARET SHANNON

WHERE I come from, we learn safety the hard way.

Atlanta had the Winecoff fire—and cracked down on hotels. Atlanta had the death of Margaret Mitchell—and cracked down on taxi drivers.

Our fire safety code and our taxi drivers' ordinance are the sort now that get cited at safety conferences as sterling examples.

But don't thank us. Thank the 119 men and women, boys and girls—and babies—who died in the Winecoff fire. Thank Peggy Mitchell, who wrote the most fabulous novel of our time and then died with her skull crushed on the pavement of her beloved Peachtree Street. "*Gone With the Wind*" could be her epitaph.

Do I sound emotional? I hope so.

An informed public may be the key to success, but the key to an informed public is emotion.

In the 10 months before the death of Margaret Mitchell—I said *before*, not *after*—Atlanta made a startling number of traffic reforms. But they didn't save Miss Mitchell.

What was the trouble? We hit at the body of the problem—instead of the soul. We hit at the head—not at the heart.

But, we cannot go around setting fire to hotels and running down foremost citizens in the name of safety.

Do you know whether the school your child goes to, or the one you teach in, is fire-safe?

Let me tell you what happened to one of the most fashionable elementary schools in our county. One day about two years ago the janitor decided to get rid of a wasp's nest under the eaves. So he wrapped a rag around the end of a pole, lit it and stuck it under the nest. He got rid of the wasps, and the school building, too.

MISS SHANNON is a feature writer for the *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

He burned it down. It had walls of Georgia granite, the sort of stuff Stone mountain is made of. But in an hour it was going, and in two hours it was gone.

Fortunately, he didn't strike the match—I wonder if it was a *safety* match—until 10 minutes or so after school was out. There were no casualties.

Here's the joker. The granite was just a veneer. The school's beauty was only skin deep. Inside was the original frame building. It was the best pile of kindling you ever saw.

Some people knew that. Old timers remembered *when* . . . when the school was encased in granite.

Nobody considered the school modern just because of its granite walls. Yet parents fought, bled and cried for their children to go there—because it was fashionable.

To my knowledge, the most vociferous complaint from parents about that school, in the four years before the fire, had been about the plumbing.

Sanitary conditions are important to health, and I don't advocate their neglect. But I suggest that you find out the condition of your school in relation to fire safety. If it is good, you don't have anything to worry about. If it is bad, what can you do?

You can arouse public opinion. You'll probably need that nice feeling of public support for one of two reasons: first, you may have to convince the powers that be that something must be done. Or, second, you may have to help get the wherewithal—the money—to correct the danger.

How do you get the public to incline its ear toward you?

First, get the facts. What does a P-TA president, for instance, know about structural details or requirements for safety? Probably very little.

So she goes to the city building inspector and gets him to check the school. A double check by the fire chief or marshal wouldn't hurt.

Maybe there's a safety council in town. It can help. If not, an architect, an engineer or a contractor might do the job. A first-rate carpenter might suffice in some cases.

This background of facts is essential. Then, if you've got a condition that needs correcting, get the newspapers to support you.

Do you have to sensationalize it? I think it's best to.

Another *Journal* reporter and I collaborated on two series of articles last year on Georgia's schools. We were reporting a school crisis. One phase of it was the inadequacy of school buildings.

I walked into the high school at Warrenton, Georgia, and found the first floor ceilings supported by two-by-fours. Remember how school auditoriums used to be built on the second floor? That's the way it was at Warrenton. And—I'll give them credit—the auditorium had been condemned. Students used the stage to *practice* their programs, but not to *present* them.

The story behind that auditorium was one of conflict between the superintendent and the P-TA. The P-TA wanted a new school building. The superintendent said the county couldn't issue enough bonds to pay for one. Both were right.

That feud made good copy. I don't know what the repercussions were. But I do know the result. The auditorium is now in use—but steel has replaced the two-by-fours.

It took a lot of steel to eliminate that hazard. But the danger is gone. What turned the trick? An informed public.

I devote considerable time to the safety of school buildings because I have seen with my own eyes so many startling violations of basic safety principles.

Teach children safety—yes. But don't let them break a leg on the way to safety class.

That happened in LaFayette, Georgia. Steps on a stairway were cracked and rough. A high school girl broke her ankle on them.

Weeks later, while her foot was still in a cast, we got a picture of her and the principal and the steps. They had not been repaired.

I expect that girl learned her safety lesson. Evidently nobody else did. The hazard was still there.

Just look around you. You can get the

facts if you'll keep your eyes and ears open. And if you'll dig a bit. Things are not always what they seem, but you *can* find the facts.

What are you going to do with them, once you get them?

The press is not the only means of informing the public. I just happen to be slightly prejudiced in its favor. Try radio—direct mail—organizations—word of mouth.

The best "direct mail" variation I know is sending circulars or letters home by school children. A mother may throw away second class mail, but she reads—or at least looks at—what Junior brings home. It *might* be about his grades.

The only magic formula I know for breaking into print, or crashing other media, is this: be sure your crusade packs a punch.

You won't really reach the public unless you *dramatize* your message. But often fate won't give you a ready-made situation to dramatize your message. In that case, the next best bet is to be *specific, not general*.

Don't say, "Our organization has on a school safety program this month. We all know the importance of safety."

Say, instead: "Two children have been hurt this year at crossings close to our school."

"Bobby got knocked down by John, and it was lucky Johnny wasn't going fast."

Go into the details of the accidents. Look up police reports. Find the cause.

You may call that fault-finding. I call it *fact-finding*.

And don't expect publicity alone to do the whole job. Publicity is necessary; it may be the factor that turns the trick, tips the balance. But, alone, it is nothing.

Behind success, always, is a person or organization. Somebody has to be in there pitching. Some courageous person has to do the dirty work—the leg work.

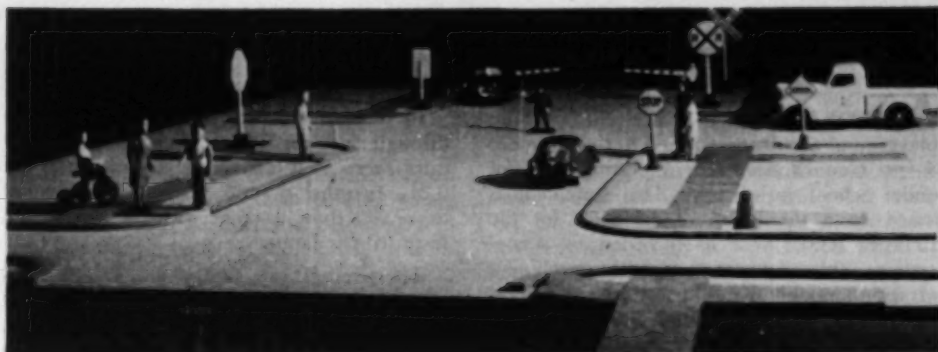
If your problem is selling your community on safety education in the schools, the same principles apply.

Do you need a driving course? You can probably find plenty of backing in teen-age automobile accidents or hot-rod habits.

So your program is going to be preventive rather than corrective?

Then tell what you're going to prevent. If you can't *prove* it needs preventing, you're wasting time.

Put life in your safety crusade, and you will save lives.



Motivating MINIATURES

by WILLIAM H. FALTYSEK

SHOW a person the right way; show him that the right way is the simplest and most efficient way, and you have the beginning of a safety program which needs only proper presentation to be successful.

This thesis is made possible in teaching traffic safety in the elementary grades by the use of a table model Elementary Traffic Safety Kit, designed and constructed by Catherine Jensen and R. H. Bloedel of Elmhurst, Ill., and now being used in the Elmhurst Public schools.

Miss Jensen is a teacher at the Hawthorne school (Elmhurst). Mr. Bloedel is secretary of the Elmhurst Safety Council, which approves the use of the miniature sets.

A suggested course of study for classroom use of the miniature set has been written by Miss Jensen. In the manual, proper *attitude* is stressed as an important factor in traffic safety education.

Dr. W. C. Jackman, superintendent of Elmhurst Public schools, says that the program is unique in the teaching of traffic safety, and that Elmhurst is proud to have inaugurated such a splendid program to save lives.

Since learning by doing is such an effective method of teaching, the purpose of the kit is to offer actual practice in safety rules pertaining to traffic—pedestrian, bicycle and motor vehicle. There is practically no traffic situation which cannot be demonstrated.

For that matter, use of the kit need not be limited to elementary pupils. Junior and

senior high school students, as well as adults, can learn from the models. Demonstrating rules of the road, traffic violations, accidents, and testing traffic knowledge are only a few of the ways the kit may be utilized.

To give one example, at a recently scheduled hearing (since deferred until Fall) of the Illinois Commerce Commission, the kit was to be set up in the courtroom to reproduce in miniature an exact replica of a dangerous railroad crossing where several deaths have occurred.

Included in the kit are: (1) realistic, miniature scale, table-sized manipulative models of traffic signs (*standard* in color and shape), curbs, sidewalks, fire plugs, railroad tracks and gates (all constructed of paper, wood and plastic to prevent possible injury while handling) to be assembled to form traffic scenes for study; (2) miniature models of figures and vehicles; (3) flash cards showing standard traffic-sign shapes but containing no printing; and (4) rolls of yellow and white adhesive tape for pedestrian and vehicle lane striping.

Vehicles include: passenger cars, fire truck, bicycle, tricycle, motor scooter, truck and train. A train whistle and a siren provide auditory experience for the very young pupils.

Miniature figures consist of a family group—man, woman, daughter, son—and a policeman, patrol member and school child.

The kit is compact, easily assembled and can be taken from school to school, room to room, or anywhere else typical traffic situations are to be demonstrated.

MR. FALTYSEK is assistant to the editor.

SAFE? AT PLAY

by JENNIE SPADAFORA

APPROXIMATELY 13 per cent of all the playground accidents reported to the National Safety Council occurred in playgrounds not under school jurisdiction. This statement is based on a tabulation of accidents for the 1948-49 school year as recorded by school systems with an average monthly enrollment of approximately 604,000 students. Accidents included are those requiring a doctor's attention or causing absence from school of one-half day or more.

The average rate per 100,000 student days for nonschool playground accidents was 0.42. The highest rate, 1.27, was recorded for the eleventh grade, followed by 0.90 in the ninth and 0.79 in the tenth. The accident rates for kindergarten and grades one through five were far below average, ranging from 0.08 to 0.34. The rates for other grades were well-above average, from 0.53 to 0.60.

The accompanying chart shows the monthly variation of nonschool playground accident rates for students at the elementary, junior and senior high school levels. At all three levels the rates during the winter months were considerably less than the September-May average.

MISS SPADAFORA is a member of the statistical division of the National Safety Council.

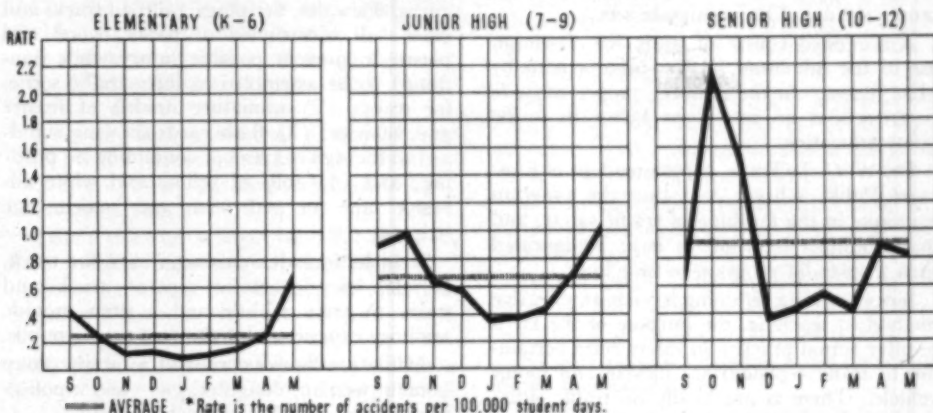
In the elementary school, kindergarten through sixth grade, the September and May rates were well above the average rate of 0.24. In other months, the rates were equal to, or less than, average with the lowest rate recorded for January.

The average rate at the junior high level was nearly three times the average rate at the elementary level. May had the largest rate, 1.02, followed by 0.96 in October, 0.88 in September and 0.69 in April. The rates for other months were less than the average.

The influence of sandlot football can easily be seen in the chart for the senior high school. The September rate was moderately below average, but a sharp increase in October brought the rate up to 2.15—more than double the average rate of 0.89. The rate decreased sharply in the following months, reaching a minimum in December. From December to May the rates, although less than average, showed a gradual increase.

As stated above, nonschool playground accidents were 13 per cent of all playground accidents. At the elementary grade level they were only 9 per cent, but among junior high students they were 17 per cent, and among senior high students 16 per cent, of the total.

SEASONAL VARIATION IN NONSCHOOL PLAYGROUND ACCIDENT RATES* SEPTEMBER 1948 TO MAY 1949



	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Average
Elementary	.42	.24	.12	.12	.09	.12	.15	.24	.67	.24
Junior High	.88	.96	.62	.58	.37	.38	.43	.69	1.02	.65
Senior High	.69	2.15	1.50	.37	.44	.54	.42	.88	.82	.89

THE SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY EDUCATION

by ANDREW D. HOLT

THE people in each state provide schools at public expense in order to develop young citizens who will be able and determined to live effectively both as individuals and as members of society.

Schools in increasing numbers are teaching safety—they are helping our young people to do better and more safely the desirable things that they will do anyway.

Safety education is a school-wide proposition that involves all school personnel, each of whom has a continuing responsibility to teach safety, to use safe practices himself, and to maintain safe working conditions of school equipment and facilities.

Safety is a characteristic of any activity that is well done. Therefore the school's responsibility in teaching safety is that of integrating safety with *all* learning situations.

Freedom from accident sometimes depends on what an individual himself does or does not do. At other times it depends on what the other fellow does or doesn't do. The school's responsibility in teaching safety is twofold. Each child needs to learn how to avoid having an accident himself. And each child should also learn how his own acts of commission or omission may have a harmful effect on others.

In fulfilling their obligations, our public schools face a number of problems, chief of which is lack of financial support. Public schools, like business and industry, cannot expand their services without spending money.

Sometimes the idea is advanced that the way to finance school programs of safety education is to earmark funds from automobile registration or driver license fees. Plans of this sort are decidedly not the best way to provide needed support. If safety education is to be part and parcel of the entire effort of the schools, the money to finance it should come from the same sources as the funds provided for the school's whole program. Only with this kind of financing can we be sure that safety education will develop as an integral and balanced part of the whole program, free from the abuses and other disadvantages that cling to the coattails of earmarked funds.

DR. HOLT is president of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Safety Education for May, 1950

One of the most immediate problems in safety education is that of helping our teachers integrate safety. Why this should be a problem can readily be understood when we recall that many received their teaching preparation before there was a realization of the school's responsibility for safety education. Then, too, the hazards of life are becoming more numerous and complex and many textbooks in use today do not deal adequately with safety.

Anticipating increasing needs, teachers colleges and schools of education are now offering specific preparation in safety for all prospective teachers.

Packaged Program

There is also a tendency in many schools to make use of "packaged programs." The packaged program exists for several reasons. First, nonschool groups interested in accident and fire prevention have devised specific plans for schools; and many schools have accepted one or more of these packaged plans, because it was easy to do. It looked like safety education without much work.

Another problem in safety education is legislation that specifies the curriculum content, grade level, or amount of time schools should devote to one phase or another of safety education. Within the last three years, California passed a law intended to provide a course in driver education for every high school student. The provisions of this law were so restrictive that it defeated its own purpose. This law has already been changed for a more reasonable one.

Beginning in the early 1920's, our elementary schools in particular have done excellent work in teaching young children how to avoid accidents on streets and highways. This gives us an indication of what can be done in reducing accidents by teaching safe practices.

Driver education for high school boys and girls was first begun in the early 1930's. Studies made in several states and cities show that driver education cuts the accident rate of our teen-agers in half and reduces their traffic law violations even more.

Within recent years there has been an upward trend in the number of teachers colleges

offering courses in safety education. Many of these courses are offered during the summer.

Another significant development is the increasing number of state education departments and local school systems that have designated a qualified person to work in safety education. Many of the larger local school systems have appointed a supervisor or coordinator of safety education.

Educators are well aware that their school

program will succeed in proportion to the effort which all community groups are willing to devote to it. Schools alone cannot do the job. Parents, police and fire departments, civic groups, service clubs, business and industrial groups, and others have contributions which together will help achieve the common goal.

Tomorrow's accident rate is being determined by what we do now to develop effective programs of safety education.

WE ARE MOVING

THE National Safety Council headquarters will move in April to new and larger offices on Chicago's famed Michigan avenue. It is expected that the move will be completed before May 1.

The Council is taking over the entire fifth floor of the Mandel-Lear building at 425 N. Michigan avenue, overlooking the Chicago river. The space is being completely remodeled to adapt it to the Council's office, printing and stock handling operations.

The move from 20 N. Wacker drive, where the Council headquarters have been located for 20 years, was made on the decision of a special New Offices Committee headed by Mr. O. Gressens, vice-president and comptroller, Commonwealth Edison Co., and the Council's vice-president for finance, and treasurer. Other members of the committee are James Tanham, vice-president, the Texas Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the Council; Dr. H. T. Heald, president, Illinois Institute of Technology; and Ned H. Dearborn, president of the Council.

The move gives the Council:

1. Better facilities for serving expanding membership.
2. More space.
3. A more efficient "all-on-one-floor" arrangement.
4. Better transportation and dock facilities.
5. A more flexible arrangement for future expansion.

The 60,000 square feet of space is an increase of 50 per cent over the present offices. The remodeling operation will give the offices complete fluorescent lighting, with at least 50 foot candles of light on each desk. A new ventilating system will supply the office with an adequate flow of cleaned air.

Three conference rooms will be available, so arranged that they can be opened together to form a single room with a capacity of 75 persons.

All ceilings in the office space will be acoustically treated, and the building is sprinkler protected. Channels in the floor permit changes in the wiring system without the creation of tripping hazards. Rubber and asphalt tile will be used for all flooring.

Several council facilities are being improved at the time of the move. All printing presses will be larger and better equipped. Steel storage bins of standard design will permit for efficient handling of stock. There will be a staff lounge, suitable for lunch periods, with a capacity of 100 at formica top tables. The photographic darkroom is being equipped with new safety devices, such as vacuum valves and safety lights. The mechanical tabulating equipment is being expanded.

The new offices have been taken on a 20-year lease at a substantial saving in rental.

One distinct advantage of the new location is the availability of rail and truck transportation below the Michigan avenue street level. The Mandel-Lear building has a remarkably fine loading dock with large capacity.

The building is next door to the Tribune tower, across the street from the Wrigley building, and across the river from the 333 building. Service to the door is provided by bus.

Plans for the move have been made so as to minimize delays in serving the Council memberships. There may be slight delays in handling correspondence during the actual moving days, but all regular Council publications should go out on schedule.

SUMMER JOBS— FARM

THE PROBLEM

1. There are so many jobs which may be considered temporary or summer jobs that a complete list of them with an outline of their hazards would require several volumes. Therefore, the jobs will be enumerated and presented in separate data sheets, and will appear in each May issue of **SAFETY EDUCATION** until the field has been covered. When possible, jobs of a like nature will be grouped, but, if the subject warrants, each job will be treated in a single data sheet.

2. Because of the extremely temporary nature of summer jobs for high school students, there are no national statistics available on summer job injuries.

3. Age limits mentioned are taken from child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards act. Age limits apply to all producers, manufacturers and dealers who ship or deliver goods for shipment or provide service in interstate or foreign commerce. These limits may differ from state to state, especially with establishments producing goods for use within the state.

4. Under the act, the legal limit in *any* job is 14 years of age, with few exceptions.

5. Workers 14 and 15 years of age may be employed only under certain conditions:

- (a) A 40-hour week is the maximum and permissible only outside school hours.
- (b) Work must be performed between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., with the exception of newspaper distribution. In this case the hours may be 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

6. Sixteen is the minimum age for any of the occupations listed below (*except* for hazardous occupations listed in the 18-year-old group in paragraph No. 7):

- (a) any job in actual mining, manufacturing or processing occupation;

Using a garden plow is safe when handled properly. Loosely packed soil should not cause strain.



- (b) public messenger service;
- (c) operation or care of power-driven machinery or hoisting equipment.

7. A worker must be at least 18 in any of the following occupations which the Secretary of Labor has declared particularly hazardous:

- (a) explosives manufacturing
- (b) motor vehicle driving or helping
- (c) coal mining
- (d) logging and saw mill operations
- (e) operation of power-driven woodworking machines
- (f) any occupations involving exposure to radio-active substances
- (g) elevator operation and other power-driven apparatus.

8. Before looking for a job be sure to check with your school principal about your state's requirement on "working papers." In most states employers protect themselves from unintentional violation of minimum age provisions by demanding an age or employment certificate from each minor employed. This certificate shows that you are of the age required for the job, and it protects you from harmful employment.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Physical Condition

9. First of all, check with your doctor before taking a job to be sure you are physically able to perform the duties of the job without harm to yourself.

10. Be careful of overexposure to the rays of the sun or of long periods of work in excessive heat—even if there is no exposure to the sun. In the first case, sunstroke may result—in the latter, heatstroke. In both cases the effects are the same, are very serious and may result fatally.

11. Heat exhaustion and heat cramps also come from overexposure to sun or intense heat. Do not confuse heat exhaustion with sunstroke or heatstroke. They are entirely different conditions and require different treatment.

12. Use plenty of salt on your food, drink it in water, or use salt tablets, if doing any kind of heavy work in hot weather.

Lifting, Carrying, Lowering

13. Before lifting a load, estimate its weight and decide the best way to lift it safely. Follow these lifting procedures:

- (a) Always get help if load is too heavy.

- (b) Get a firm footing.
- (c) Crouch down to the object.
- (d) Bend knees, but keep the back almost vertical.

- (e) Get a comfortable, secure grip on object.
- (f) Straighten knees, rise, keeping load close to body.

14. In lowering an object:

- (a) Estimate the weight of the object. Don't try to lower an object from any surface if the load would be too heavy for you to lift.

- (b) Get in position so that you will be able to hold the load close to your body. The center of gravity of the load should be almost directly over the feet.

- (c) Turn the object so that you will be able to get a firm hold upon it.

- (d) Get a firm footing.

- (e) Crouch down, keeping the back almost vertical.

- (f) Put the part of the load that is away from the hand on the floor first, and remove one hand at a time to prevent pinching the fingers.

15. In carrying:

- (a) Suit method to size, shape and weight of object. Do not carry load so that it interferes with vision or natural manner of walking. This procedure is especially important in going up or down stairs.

- (b) Rest frequently if continually lifting, lowering and carrying heavy objects.

- (c) When objects are carried on a tray or in front of the body, hold the bundle or tray at about waist level.

FARM WORK

16. Working on a farm can be a very pleasant way to spend the summer if precautions are taken to avoid injury.

17. Treat pitchforks with respect. Store in a rack or hang up when not in use. Never leave them lying on the ground or standing against walls, partitions, feed carts or other equipment. Never use as props, pries or hammers; avoid catching in moving machinery; and do not stick in top of a load of hay or straw.

18. Never throw a pitchfork. Use a rope to pass a fork from one person to another when necessary to take it from one level to another.

19. Ascending or descending haylofts, stacks, racks, silos, etc., always check to see

that there are no misplaced pitchforks on which you may accidentally fall, jump or step.

20. For outside work carry fork over shoulder and stick it securely in the ground when not in use. Don't lay it down.

21. When using a pitchfork, be sure that everyone is a safe distance away, and watch out for children who may dodge around a corner unexpectedly. And never permit children to handle or play with pitchforks.

22. Before starting a tractor, check to see that gear-shift lever is in neutral. Place thumb and fingers on same side of crank. Otherwise, a broken arm might result if the tractor kicks back.

23. Never allow extra riders on the tractor.

24. Always keep power take-off shield in place and stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.

25. Do not refuel or do any service work while tractor is running or extremely hot.

26. Don't operate a tractor in a closed building.

27. Keep tractor in gear going down steep hills or grades, and never dismount until tractor has completely stopped. To stop, slow down and close throttle before using brakes.

28. Use wide wheel treads whenever possible. Drive carefully and be on the alert for children who may be playing in tall grass, weeds, corn, etc.

29. Horses, mules, bulls and other livestock should be handled by experienced workers only. Be careful around the young of any animal. Animal mothers are vicious when their young are approached.

30. Approach a horse or mule, either in a barn or in the open, from the left side, and speak gently to warn him of your presence. Avoid approaching from the rear.

31. Do not bridle a nervous or skittish horse or mule in close quarters, and, to avoid injury, keep your head in the clear; in avoiding the bridle the animal may throw his head violently. Keep your feet well back so the animal cannot step on them.

32. When driving, never wrap or tie the lines around your body or around your wrist. You could be dragged and badly injured.

33. Never leave a team standing unattended without securely tying it. Avoid unstable, makeshift hitching stations and fences in which the team may become entangled.

34. Keep in mind that all bulls are dangerous. The "tame" bull is somewhat like the "unloaded gun." He may become vicious at any time.

35. Handle bulls as little as possible — never unless you know how and never when you are alone.

36. Always use a ring and staff when it is necessary to lead a bull. You'll be better able to keep him at a safe distance.

37. Handle gasoline or kerosene with caution. *Never* use either of these fuels to start or implement a fire, and keep them in safety containers designed for this purpose. Keep gasoline and kerosene in a special storage space outside the house and/or barn.

38. Do not strike matches or use any open flame in a barn. Light all lanterns used *before* entering the barn and don't confuse kerosene with gasoline when filling lanterns.

39. Provide hooks or wire from which to hang lanterns. Don't set lanterns down. They may be knocked over.

40. Put out the flame before refilling a lamp or lantern and allow it to cool. Refill in a well-ventilated room free from open flame.

41. Be sure the lantern has a wick large enough to fill the area provided for it so the flame cannot get down into the base. Keep wicks and burners clean and don't turn wick so low that there is danger of it dropping into lamp base.

42. Don't hop from piles of hay, wagons or any other type of farm equipment before making sure that the landing place is clear of hazards, such as pitchforks or other tools.

43. If barbed-wire fences must be negotiated, move slowly and with caution.

In operations which require reaching to the ground, don't bend. Do job squatting-and-straightening.



44. Never take a nap in fields or other places where corn pickers, combines, etc. may be operated. The operator of the machine may not see you in time to avoid injuring you.

45. Stay clear of all open belts or pulleys on any farm machinery. Don't wear loose clothing which may become entangled in moving machinery or belts.

46. Follow all manufacturer's instructions as to sprays, insecticides, etc., and store such poisons where they can't be reached by children or pets. If at all possible, lock up poisons and be sure they are marked.

PICKING FRUIT

47. In picking fruit, ladder safety is probably the most important single factor. Do not use makeshift ladders.

48. With a single ladder or straight ladder, be sure it is placed at the proper angle—set so base equals one-fourth distance to top support—and the ladder feet are not on movable objects. Provide solid footing on soft ground to prevent ladder from sinking.

49. Make sure that a stepladder is fully open before using and place on level base.

50. To prevent slipping, before mounting a ladder, check to see that the shoes are free from mud, clay, etc.

51. Face ladder when ascending or descending and hold on with *both* hands. Use a rope to haul up material needed, such as the fruit container.

52. Always work facing the ladder and do not climb higher than the third rung from the top on straight ladders or the second step from the top on stepladders.

53. Don't attempt to hold the picking bucket with one hand while picking with the other. Fasten the bucket to the ladder so that both hands are free in case of emergency.

54. Don't overreach. Move the ladder.

Sources

55. CHILD-LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT. Child Labor Bulletin No. 101. Wage and Hour Public Contracts division. 16 pp. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Labor. 1948.

56. HEAT EXHAUSTION AND HEAT CRAMPS. Safety Instruction Card No. 197. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

57. LADDERS. Safe Practices Pamphlet No. 1. 12 pp. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

58. LADDER SAFETY. C. L. Hamilton.

4 pp. Leaflet. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

59. PITCHFORKS ARE DANGEROUS — TREAT 'EM WITH CARE. C. L. Hamilton. 4 pp. Leaflet. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

60. SAFETY EDUCATION DATA SHEET No. 26—DOMESTIC ANIMALS. School and College division. 4 pp. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

61. SAFETY EDUCATION DATA SHEET No. 7 —LIFTING, CARRYING AND LOWERING. School and College division. 3 pp. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

62. SAFE WAY — EASY WAY. (Tractor Operation.) C. L. Hamilton. 4 pp. Leaflet. Illustrated. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

63. SPRAY SAFE. Marvin J. Nicol. 4 pp. Illustrated. Reprinted from *Farm Safety Review*, March-April, 1946. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

64. SUNSTROKE OR HEATSTROKE. Safety Instruction Card No. 56. Chicago, Ill.: National Safety Council.

Other Safety Education Data Sheets now available are:

- (1) Bicycles
- (2) Matches
- (3) Firearms
- (4) Toys and Play Equipment
- (5) Falls
- (6) Cutting Implements
- (7) Lifting, Carrying and Lowering
- (8) Poisonous Plants
- (9) Electric Equipment
- (10) Pedestrian Safety
- (11) School Buses
- (12) Flammable Liquids in the Home
- (13) Passenger Safety in Public Carriers
- (14) Chemicals
- (15) Hand Tools
- (16) Nonelectric Household Equipment
- (17) Sidewalk Vehicles
- (18) Camping
- (19) Alcohol and Traffic Accidents
- (20) Cooking and Illuminating Gas
- (21) Solid and Liquid Poisons
- (22) Safety in the Gymnasium
- (23) Laboratory Glassware
- (24) Places of Public Assembly
- (25) Fireworks and Blasting Caps
- (26) Domestic Animals
- (27) Swimming
- (28) Small Craft
- (29) Play Areas
- (30) Winter Driving
- (31) Night Driving
- (32) Winter Sports
- (33) Traffic Control Devices
- (34) Safe Conduct in Electrical Storms
- (35) Poisonous Reptiles
- (36) Motor-driven Cycles
- (37) Animals in the Classroom
- (38) Railroad Trespassing
- (39) Bad Weather: hazards, precautions, results
- (40) School Parties
- (41) Home Workshops
- (42) Horseback Riding
- (43) Hiking and Climbing
- (44) Hook and Line Fishing

Data Sheets from SAFETY EDUCATION are available for a small fee from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

Safety Is No Accident!

by HOWARD BURKE

SAFETY is so simple a concept that, like all fundamental concepts, it often defies understanding. Could *safety* be the wrong name? It connotes a hiding away—a freedom from danger! Industrial life is not that! In industry, safety is accident prevention. And accident prevention is to our daily industrial life as asepsis is to the medical world.

When our daily routines carry us along a precipitous mountain path, loose stones are unnoticed; when the quarryman daily handles dynamite, the percussion caps' very familiarity inures the handler to the inherent danger of the dynamite's explosive power.

In industry we often speak of the three "M's"—men—money—materials. Of these, by far the most vital is *men*. Although accident prevention results in vast savings of money and materials, the basic consideration must always be for men.

Society has charged schools and teachers with the noble duty of teaching youth those human knowledges and concepts that will equip them, as adults, to cope with a groping, though dynamic world. Industry has become increasingly aware of the concept as it applies to materials, equipment and process, and has put it into controlled action. We approach the human problem because it is in the human segment that the greatest danger lies, and bad habits and attitudes stem from early training, or lack thereof.

To approach any problem intelligently we should first commit ourselves to research to establish the facts and, through careful analysis, deduce sound conclusions upon which we can predicate a rational course of action. I decided to poll our supervisors. I asked, "Without analyzing your experience, please answer spontaneously this one question: In new, especially young, employees, what lack of safety knowledge do you find most prevalent?" In order, the score read:

1. chance-taking
2. failure to report minor accidents
3. lifting
4. horseplay.

Each of these cases considered indicates a basic lack of the fundamental concept of accident prevention, an ignorance or ignoring of the laws of common sense.

MR. BURKE is personnel manager, Wico Electric company, West Springfield, Mass.

Safety Education for May, 1950

Chance-Taking

"I've been doing this for years. What can these safety engineers teach me that I don't know twice as much about?" So the punch press operator slips a guard, or jams the air control, and leaves an index finger in the die plate. Compensation? Yes! Sympathy? Yes! But fingerless or even handless!

Teach them, teachers, that *it is not brave to be heedless.*

Reporting for First Aid

"It's only a scratch." He licks his finger on Friday. A surgeon amputates his arm on Monday morning. Blood poisoning respects no man, especially one who has no self-regard.

Teach them, teachers, that *it is wise to report every injury, no matter how minor.*

Lifting

"Heavy? Not for me, I'm strong!" Result, hernia, appendix, six weeks out, permanently a questionable employment risk.

Teach them, teachers, *the basic principles of lifting.*

Horseplay

"It looked like fun! He was on a ladder. Someone should laugh, so I 'goosed' him." A fellow worker fell in agony, was hospitalized for three months, the prankster was fired—in essence "blackballed" in all area industry!

Teach them, teacher, that *the role of Buffo is for the theater and is forbidden on the serious industrial stage.*

Conclusions

Above are *our* findings; these are *your* problems. There is nothing new in safety. Our forebears based many of their superstitious beliefs and behavior patterns upon the *un*understood concept of accident *prevention*—walking under a ladder—black cats—man walking on streetside of female companion.

There is only one concern—one consideration—**PREVENT ACCIDENTS!**

Safety is not a subject to be treated as you treat mathematics, spelling, bookkeeping. It is rather a gospel that you must teach. You must preach. And your object is the keeping of human beings aware of, and free from, maiming, crippling, death-dealing accidents.

BANNERS FOR SAFETY

by DAN HOLLINGSWORTH

GREEN BANNER safety flags are flying from many Oklahoma City public school flagpoles today because the school administrators saw a need for broadening and supplementing the existing safety program.

Our public schools have contributed their fair share of work in building Oklahoma City into one of the safest cities in the nation. Their already existing excellent safety education program has now been expanded into the Green Banner program, an over-all community safety project.

Similar plans have been used successfully in other communities. Our program was the outcome of meetings which were held to determine the possibility of adapting the Green Banner plan to meet the needs and problems of Oklahoma City. School officials, representatives from pupil and teacher organizations, met with representatives of the police department, the highway patrol, local civic groups and the local newspapers.

The program was sponsored and underwritten by two newspapers. Regulations to govern the program were formulated by the entire group.

The Green Banner Safety flag may be flown from a school flagpole when a school has accumulated 10,000 consecutive pupil days without an accident. The number of students in the school, divided into 10,000, will determine the number of calendar days required to earn the right to fly the Green Banner flag and to participate in other phases of the program. For example: a school with an enrollment of 500 pupils needs 20 accident-free days to qualify. Schools not having an enrollment that will qualify them in 30 days are eligible to fly the Green Banner on the thirty-first accident-free day. This adjustment was made to accommodate smaller schools. Under the program, seven days a week and 24 hours a day are included and accidents occurring outside Oklahoma City are counted if they involve an Oklahoma City school pupil.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH is manager of the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Safety Council.

In addition to being given the Green Banner by the sponsoring agencies, secondary schools are given placards to display.

Elementary school pupils are each given a green banner button. One section of the regulations provides that elementary pupils must take off their buttons if a pupil is injured. The flag then comes down.

After an accident occurs, the school must again accumulate 10,000 accident-free days.

As the program is being operated in Oklahoma City, when a school qualifies to fly the banner, a telephone call to our safety education office will bring speakers to the school for the presentation program. These speakers usually include the school safety director, police and highway patrol officials, safety council people and representatives from the sponsoring newspapers.

At the present time, only vehicular accidents which are reported to the police or highway patrol are included because there is apparently no other way to accurately get an official record of other types of mishaps. Any vehicular accident in which a school child is involved, requiring medical attention or causing more than one-half day's absence from school, is counted. The Uniform Rules on Definitions of Traffic Accidents is a guide.

For the longer range aspects of this program the sponsoring agencies will award a bronze plaque to a school that has gone a full term without accident. For each successive accident-free year, a bronze bar will be added.

If a school has two or more accidents during a term and the next term improves its accident record, the sponsoring agency will give that school a silver plaque and for each successive year, improvement will be awarded with the addition of silver bars.

It is interesting and encouraging to find in some of our schools the variety of activities which are being built around this program. If we can, through this type of program, keep our Oklahoma City school children from viewing safety as a stuffy, uninteresting subject, then we have gone a long way toward useful and happy life for all.

Safety Education for May, 1950

There Ought to Be a Law!

by VIVIAN WEEDON

"THERE ought to be a law," is an American panacea for all ills. However, we have proved ourselves ingenious in circumventing the laws we pass.

As Billy Rose says, the "for instances" are numerous. The latest which has come to our attention is in regard to fireworks. A number of states have passed the fireworks law, as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, prohibiting the sale of fireworks except for community demonstrations managed by skilled technicians.

But the hazards of fireworks have not been eliminated even in these states. Ingenious fireworks producers in other states are said to be doing a land-office mail-order business in the states which have passed the bill.

What Shall We Do Now?

Well, perhaps "there ought to be a law" that would prohibit the advertising of fireworks through the mail. But it will take time to get such a law through, even if desirable.

Perhaps we are prejudiced, but it seems to us that the solution is education. And it must be an education which involves the parents, as well as the children. Why not:

1. Plan a parent-teacher meeting on vacation safety stressing whatever particular hazard your community has in regard to fireworks?

2. If your state does not have a fireworks law, write to the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch street, Boston 10, Mass., for a copy of the *Model State Fireworks Law* (15 cents per copy) and start building local support for the state law.

3. If your state does have a law, and the mail-order business is flourishing, or has such potentiality, explain the possibilities to the parents. Enlist their co-operation in persuading the children not to buy fireworks.

4. Most important of all, get together some good, concrete suggestions for the family and community in spending the Fourth of July in a safe, sane and joyous manner.

MISS WEEDON is curriculum consultant, school and college division, National Safety Council.

Safety Education for May, 1950

Patrol Contest

by N. NEUBERT JAFFA

SELECTING safety patrolmen for an elementary school is always a problem. It is difficult to select one patrolman from several eligible candidates and justify the choice in the eyes of the unsuccessful ones. We solved the problem by means of a contest.

Part one of the contest required that candidates recognize safe and unsafe practices. A room contained exhibits of cartoons using animal characters portraying safe and unsafe practices. Contest sheets were prepared by the English class. These sheets directed the children to locate a panorama, a jingle or a cartoon which showed a particular practice, safe or unsafe, as the case might be, and note on the contest blank the letter of the particular panorama, jingle or cartoon. Sample activities follow:

Jingles about

1. someone who learned his safety rules at school
2. what you should watch
3. what to do if you see a fight
4. what to do in bad weather
5. how to have fun in a safe way.

Cartoons showing

1. the right way to cross a street with a small child
2. someone using the railroad tracks for the wrong purpose
3. someone standing instead of sitting
4. someone playing in a safe place
5. the wrong way to get a ride
6. the right place to cross a street
7. a child playing with dangerous toys
8. someone about to receive a shock
9. a dangerous indoor game
10. a helper in traffic.

Panoramas showing

1. the right way to cross a street
2. the wrong way to cross a street
3. what may happen if you jaywalk
4. the safest place to walk
5. the safest way to play
6. where to play if you cannot go to the park
7. the wrong way to get a ride
8. the right place to jump rope.

Papers were marked by the class sponsoring the contest.

Part two of the contest consisted of writing a composition in English class on the topic, "Why I Want to be a Safety Patrolman."

This program had many educational values. It taught and reviewed many safety rules and practices. The children had a part in learning through participation.

MR. JAFFA is a teacher at School No. 215, Baltimore, Md.

PLANNING FOR THE NEW YEAR

by VIVIAN WEEDON

WOULD you like to know that you could reduce accidents to the pupils in your school by two-fifths in the next 10 years? The Green Bay, Wisconsin, public schools have just issued a statement indicating that in the past 10 years they have made such progress.

Careful records, carefully kept, are necessary for finding out progress has been made.

Careful plans must also be made in order that there can be progress to show up in the records. The lesson units and Section Two of SAFETY EDUCATION magazine are available in reprint form and they are major aids in planning an over-all safety program to meet the needs of your pupils.

The lesson units are developed by Helen Halter Long, principal of Chatsworth Avenue school at Larchmont, N. Y. After Dr. Long writes up the various activities, the units are carefully tested in classrooms of schools of various types. Dr. Long breaks up the activities into those that are relatively easy and those that are relatively hard. The easier group is classified as lower elementary, while the harder one is upper elementary.

Any individual teacher may find in her group pupils whose needs are met primarily by the unit above or below that which the majority of the class is using.

The theme for 1950-51 is "using one's body for safety." The monthly titles are shown on the facing page.

A teacher can use these lesson units in many different ways.

An increasing number of teachers are using the units as pupil worksheets which, when completed, may be taken home for mother and father and, perhaps, big brother and little sister.

Other teachers use the lesson units as guides to their own thinking. These teachers

start out with the three or four activities given in the lesson unit and develop many more of their own.

Still other teachers involve the pupils in this creative activity. After working out the riddles, completing the true-false tests, discussing various suggested problems, the pupils make their own riddles, compose their own tests, plan their own discussions.

Without making the child too analytical, it is hoped that attention to using the various parts of one's body and using one's whole body for safety will give him a greater appreciation of his ability and shortcomings. It is to be noted that the mind is given an important place. November and May are devoted to the mind's contribution to safety. The December theme is perhaps too subtle for most elementary school pupils but emotions are, without question, an important part of the total picture. If the child can grasp the idea that safety contributes to happiness, that is perhaps as much as we could want.

We who have worked with Dr. Long in developing this theme have found it fun. We earnestly solicit your co-operation in passing along to us suggestions and ideas for the 1951-52 series.

Section Two—Elementary Themes

Identifying Number and Month	Subject	Slogan
September S9042A	Pedestrian	LOOK for Safety
October S9044A	Fire	can you SMELL hazards?
November S9046A	Playground	make rules FOR SAFETY
December S9048A	Home	For Happiness Give SAFETY
January S9050A	Pedestrian	STOP. LOOK. LISTEN!
February S9052A	Playing	keep play space CLEAN
March S9054A	Traffic (nonmotor vehicle)	use your HANDS for safety
April S9056A	Bicycle	ALL TOGETHER FOR SAFETY
May S9058A	Vacation	THINK for safety

MISS WEEDON is curriculum consultant, school and college division, National Safety Council.

1950-51 Elementary

Lesson Themes and Illustrations



September—S9042A
PEDESTRIAN



October—S9044A
FIRE



November—S9046A
PLAYGROUND



December—S9048A
HOME



January—S9050A
PEDESTRIAN



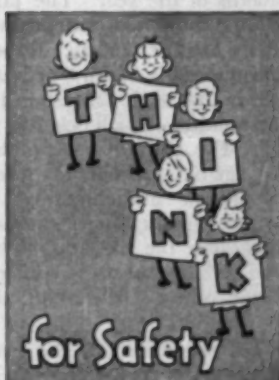
February—S9052A
PLAYING



March—S9054A
TRAFFIC



April—S9056A
BICYCLE



May—S9058A
VACATION

A LOOK AHEAD TO SAFETY

by MARIAN TELFORD

LOOKING ahead to the new school year of safety lesson units for junior and senior high schools, a variety of subjects greet us. These subjects should help every teacher, interested in the safety of his or her students, to plan and teach safe practices and procedures.

To start off the school year in September, the theme is general safety, stressing the rules for safety. Special safety problems and topics are stressed as the year advances.

October, the month in which National Fire Prevention week is observed, follows the theme of fire prevention with the advice—"Give the Specialist a Chance." The importance of this slogan cannot be overemphasized.

Two aspects of sports are dealt with during the months of November and February. In November protective equipment is the focal point of the lesson unit, while in February, sportsmanship is the key to the unit of study. Both of these aspects of sports are necessary to every individual's safety.

The December theme centers around the home at Christmas time. The slogan is "make yours a safe Christmas."

Pedestrian traffic within the school and outside of the school are the themes for two months of the year. The January unit takes us into the school building where pedestrian traffic has the tendency to become congested and disorderly because of hurrying. Everyone knows that such congestion leads to many of the accidents which occur in the school building. The theme for April brings into focus the age-old problem of pedestrian traffic on the streets and highways throughout the nation. Spotlighting pedestrian actions which jeopardize the life and limb of everyone if care is not taken to prevent mishap, the theme echoes "Be careful, the life you save may be your own!"

Driver education, the ever-growing field of safety endeavor, comes into prominence

during the month of March. Knowing that mechanical deficiencies of the automobile are only a small part of the reasons for these accidents, the theme follows the line of development of the human side of driving. "Mind your motor manners" when driving—don't be the person who hogs the road—give the other fellow the break he deserves—are the lesson unit's keys to better driving, and to greater safety for everyone on the road.

This brings us to the last month of the school year and the last of the lesson unit themes. With vacations close at hand, there is no more applicable theme for May than vacation safety. Learning safe habits and practices throughout the year will be of no benefit to anyone, if each student does not carry over those safe practices into the summer months. Poll Parrot, the illustration personality for the last of the lesson units for the year, speaks the phrase that is well worth repeating every day of the year—"Safety Pays."

These units should help the teacher in planning the year's program to meet the safety needs of the students. Teach safety every day and the youths under our guidance will live to adulthood and develop into safe citizens of tomorrow.

Section Two—Secondary Themes

Month and Number	Subject	Slogan
September S9043A	General Safety	KNOW the SAFETY RULES
October S9045A	Fire	give the Specialist a chance!
November S9047A	Protective Equipment	PROTECT YOURSELF
December S9049A	Home	make yours a Safe Christmas
January S9051A	School	KEEP MOVING—BUT SLOW DOWN
February S9053A	Sportsmanship	GIVE THE OTHER FELLOW A BREAK
March S9055A	Driver Education	DON'T BE ONE—mind your MOTOR MANNERS
April S9057A	Pedestrian	BE CAREFUL—The Life You Save May Be Your Own
May S9059A	Vacation	IT'S WORTH REPEATING — "SAFETY PAYS"

MISS TELFORD is senior representative of the school and college division of the National Safety Council.

1950-51 Secondary

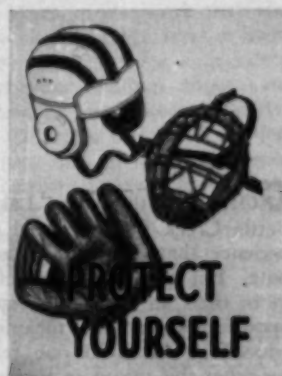
Lesson Themes and Illustrations



September—S9043A
GENERAL SAFETY



October—S9045A
FIRE



November—S9047A
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



December—S9049A
HOME



January—S9051A
SCHOOL



February—S9053A
SPORTSMANSHIP



March—S9055A
DRIVER EDUCATION



April—S9057A
PEDESTRIAN



May—S9059A
VACATION

ADVENTURES IN SAFETY

by MARIE McMAHAN

GOING to the Clear Lake camp or the Battle Creek Public School camp is an experience that boys and girls eagerly anticipate. But going to either of these places is more than an enjoyable experience; it's an opportunity for real, meaningful, first-hand education—the kind one remembers. Let's see what this means in the area of safety.

If you're a fourth, fifth or sixth grader in the Battle Creek Public schools, you have an opportunity to spend one week at camp sometime during the school year. The boys and girls from a school go as a group, being transported by school bus and accompanied by two or more teachers from the school. You have many plans to make before you leave school, plans regarding things that you want to learn and things that you want to collect for use in your classroom.

At last the day arrives, and you find yourself at camp. It's a pleasant place, Clear Lake camp. There is a large, rambling lodge which houses the kitchen, dining room, craft room, library, and sleeping quarters for the boys and girls. Rustic cabins, scattered throughout the woods are used for summer sleeping quarters. Nearby is the lake, a wonderful place for swimming or skating. There are hills for skiing and tobogganing, and trails for hiking.

But along with fun, there is responsibility—the responsibility of keeping yourself and other people safe.

The lodge—with so many people living in it—could be a danger spot. And so you learn, when you first arrive, about the fire equipment and where it is located. You learn, too, your part in keeping the building safe.

And that lake with its clear water could be a foe as well as a friend. So, if it's the season for swimming, you learn the things to remember for safe swimming—where to swim, when to go in, how to take care of yourself. You learn about boats, too, and

how to use them. You find out that you must always—whenever you take a boat out—wear a life jacket; that, if a boat capsizes, it will not sink; and that you should stay with your boat until help comes. You learn about weather signs and that you must check the weather before you take a boat out in order to be sure you do not get caught on the lake in bad weather.

If it is skating time on the lake, you learn other safety measures. You learn ways of determining whether the ice is thick enough for skating, and you learn ways of keeping safe on the ice. On occasion, an accidental ducking in a shallow spot helps both you and your classmates remember the importance of checking to see if the ice is safe before you begin your fun.

The woods surrounding the camp, like the lake, can be a foe. And so you learn how to keep safe there. You have maps and learn how to use them. You learn to read the compass, you become acquainted with certain landmarks that could be recognized in case you become separated from the group. Hiking in the woods has certain hazards and, because of this, your group has a member who is responsible for carrying along a first-aid kit which can be used in case of unexpected blisters, sprained ankles and the like.

On occasion, your group may take longer hikes which necessitate walking along the highway. So, again, you learn to carry out necessary safety rules—walking toward oncoming traffic rather than with traffic, walking in single file, waiting until the whole group is ready before you cross the road, listening to the orders of the safety captains stationed at the beginning and end of the line.

Much of the work that you do about camp requires knowledge of safety rules that apply to tools. Take cutting wood, for instance. You have to learn how to handle the axe in such a way that you will hurt neither yourself nor others around you. Knives, shovels, and other tools have to be handled carefully and

MARIE McMAHAN is consultant in audio-visual aids, Battle Creek (Mich.) Public schools.

safely when you use them for the jobs you are doing.

Then, there's the matter of fire building. You do it quite often at camp—for campfires and cook-outs. And you have to know how to do it quickly and correctly and how to put out the fire when finished in such a way that it will not endanger the woods.

Clear Lake camp is an ideal place for first-hand learning. You learn arithmetic through the camp bank, post office, and store; you learn science through observing and studying the out-of-doors; you learn language through the letters that you write mom and dad and the kids at school; you learn music around the campfire; and you learn safety in the woods, on the lake, on the highway and all about the camp.

If you're one of the boys and girls who has a chance to go to the Battle Creek Public School farm, you learn safety there, too. You start in the spring when you're a fifth grader, going to the farm for a half day a week with your teacher and classmates. You continue going through the following fall, when you're a sixth grader, thus gaining an understanding of the full crop cycle.

You are taken to the farm in one of the school buses and so have an opportunity to learn about bus safety. You discover that bus safety is as much your responsibility as that of the driver, and that he can do a job only as you help him.

Once at the farm you have an opportunity to participate in many different kinds of work, all of which are essential in the growing of the large garden that is the project of the

children in the various Battle Creek schools. You have a chance to do some planting, some hoeing, some weeding, some watering, some plant protecting, and some harvesting. You work in a group with a number of other boys and girls. Much of the work that you do requires tools—shovels, rakes, forks or hoes. And so it is very important, for your safety and that of the other children about you, that you learn how to handle tools properly. You learn to walk across the rough garden rather than to run, and to carry your tool vertically. You learn to look carefully before you put the hoe or rake or shovel into the ground. You learn not to work too close to other children when you're using tools of any kind.

If you get a blister—as you sometimes do at the farm—it's washed and cared for immediately, giving you an appreciation of the importance of the proper care of injuries.

Seeing how often sprays are used in protecting fruits and vegetables, you learn, too, the importance of washing them before you eat them.

It's a lot of fun to go to the school farm and camp!! And going there is a good way to learn the things that you need to know about safety. For, as you leave the classroom and encounter hazards, you get opportunities for real, vital, first-hand learning experiences in the safety area. At Clear Lake camp and the Battle Creek Public School farm, you learn the safety rules and regulations that you need in daily living and you see why these rules and regulations are necessary. This kind of learning you will not soon forget.

At the farm you participate in different kinds of work with other boys and girls, learning how to handle tools properly.



COMMUNITY Co-OPERATION

by FRANK W. KIEWEL

WHERE are our youngsters' manners which they seem to forget especially in public places?

Rowdiness has resulted in numerous injuries. The destruction of property—furnishings, projection screens, and upholstery—is a sad commentary on the fact that practically nothing is done to curb this lawlessness. The actions of heedless, and some vicious, children are endangering the lives of large audiences.

Essentially this is a community problem in which the homes, the theater management and all schools can each play a vital part.

Last year six neighboring schools worked out a co-operative plan for attacking this problem. When the city papers cited injuries and deaths of school-age children returning home after a show, the director of public safety enlisted the aid of theater managers. It was only natural that some of these managers looked to the schools for help.

Schools accepted a share of responsibility only because they were a part of the community, and implementation was the responsibility of the home and the theater.

Plans worked out as follows:

1. The committee visited each theater to obtain first-hand information of conditions.
2. The drive became a topic for student council meetings. Classrooms became closely associated with the development of the project.
3. Each school sent mimeographed notes home with the children stressing home responsibility and objectives.
4. Problems were discussed in parent-teacher meetings.

MR. KIEWEL is principal, Joseph Pennell school, and chairman of the school co-ordinating committee, Philadelphia, Pa.

5. Local community newspapers ran descriptions of the project. Announcements on a local radio program and short write-ups in the city papers emphasized the project.

6. Theater managers talked to children audiences before each show.

The theater managers rearranged picture sequences so that shows would end with a relatively quiet picture. They also made reasonable efforts to co-ordinate the length of the shows and to make this time known to police and parents.

Theater managers agreed that there has been a marked general improvement in the behavior response of children at the shows. The parent committees, spot checking the results in the theaters, have made similar reports to the co-ordinating committee. Teachers likewise have reported that the children themselves have, on numerous occasions, commented upon the improved social behavior in the theaters. As further evidence of improvement in evaluating the success of the enterprise, the managers have requested the schools and the associations to continue their interest and active support to better the social behavior levels at matinee performances.

Obviously, the problem is not merely a local community problem. The matter of safety and the improvement of the social behavior of children must be attacked on a broad front. It is a 24-hour-a-day job, seven days a week. It goes beyond the movies to gatherings wherever and whenever children are present in large numbers. Schools can do much to co-ordinate the local effort to provide greater safety and to improve social behavior. The experiment has proved that "community co-operation pays off." It is a democratic procedure because the people in the community have had a share in the development of the project.

Come to CHICAGO

OCTOBER seems a long time from now, but if you want to attend the 38th National Safety Congress and Exposition you should make your reservations now!

The dates of the Congress are October 16 through 20. Don't wait until the last minute to let us know you are coming, or you may be disappointed. Plan to come to Chicago—now!

The School and College sessions will open Monday, October 16, with meetings sponsored by the Safety Education Supervisors section. The general meeting sponsored by this section will be at 2 p.m. Monday afternoon.

On Monday evening, October 16, at 7 p.m., the Safety Education Supervisors section will hold a group meeting.

Two group meetings on general safety education in the secondary school will be held on Tuesday, October 17, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. While it is hoped that all delegates will be able to attend all school sessions of the Congress, high school representatives who cannot attend all sessions should be present October 17 for the special sessions.

Also, on Tuesday, October 17, in the afternoon, a group meeting sponsored by the Joint Safety Committee of the American Vocational Association and the National Safety Council will be held. This meeting should be of interest to everyone working in the vocational arts field of safety education.

Because the response to the film showing last year was so gratifying, another film showing will be presented on Tuesday evening, October 17. The latest safety films, of interest to the delegates to the School and College sessions, will be shown at this time. These films will cover all aspects of safety education in the elementary and secondary school.

On October 18, the two sessions devoted to safety education in the elementary school will be held. One of these meetings will be in the morning, and one will be in the afternoon.

The Driver Education section will conduct its meetings on two different days. The first session will be held on Wednesday, October 18, in the afternoon. The second Driver Education Section meeting will be held on Thursday, October 19, in the morning. Under consideration for one of these meetings is a joint session with the Traffic and Transportation section of the National Safety Council.

The Higher Education committee will hold its meetings on Thursday, October 19, in the morning and afternoon. All delegates interested in this phase of safety education should plan to be on hand at this time.

Highlighting the Congress and Exposition program, as in every year, will be three gatherings no one will want to miss. The first of these is the reception for the School and College delegates. This sparkling gathering will help to acquaint the many delegates from one part of the country with delegates from the other parts of the country, and will also serve to renew friendships made at the previous Congresses.

The second highlight of the Congress will be the annual banquet which has proved to be a momentous occasion for all who have attended it in the past.

In speaking about the highlights of the Congress, one cannot overlook the third one—the fun fest which is held near the end of the strenuous week of meetings as a grand finale for most of the programmed meetings. This fun fest will have its usual quota of music and merrymaking, and will feature some unique acts for the entertainment of everyone and to suit all tastes.

All committees, staff members, and everyone else connected in any way with the next National Safety Congress and Exposition are working to make the 38th Congress the best Congress yet! So, plan to come to Chicago and join us!

Remember the dates—October 16-17-18-19 and 20—**MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW THROUGH THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL HOUSING BUREAU! Come to Chicago!**

Views REVIEWS

• • • SAFETY TEACHING AIDS

• VISUAL AIDS

ARE YOU SAFE AT HOME? 16 mm. Sound motion picture. Chicago, Ill.: National Film Board of Ottawa, Chicago office. 15 minutes.

Dramatically, decisively and clearly, this film shows the causes of fires and the precautions which should be taken to prevent them.

Safe procedures to follow, if trapped by a fire, are also emphasized.

FIRE IN MINIATURE. 16 mm. Sound motion picture. Boston, Mass.: Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. 25 minutes. Color.

Fire in Miniature shows, on small models of homes, garages, school buildings and the like, the many acts and conditions that may cause fires.

Leaving oily rags in the corner of a closed garage, using gasoline as a cleaning agent, using flammable materials for decorations, giving children flammable toys to play with, and other similar situations are demonstrated.

ROUGH RIDERS. Sound slide film. Chicago, Ill.: Zurich Insurance Co. 15 minutes.

Humorously outlining apparently minor causes of accidents, this slide film depicts the results of daydreaming, temper, incorrect signaling, and hogging the road.

Humor is mixed with a serious message in an attempt to show drivers how *they* look in like situations.

HERE'S HOW. Sound slide film. Chicago, Ill.: Zurich Insurance Co. 15 minutes.

In this film, we step into an industrial plant, to follow a new man through his training period. The four steps which are followed during the training are: 1) prepare the trainee for the job, 2) explain and demonstrate the machine to the trainee, 3) test the trainee on what has been demonstrated and explained, 4) follow through during the training period, to correct any mistakes which may crop up.

Here's How should be of special interest to industrial education teachers.

LAST DATE. 16 mm. Sound motion picture. Chicago, Ill.: Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co. 15 minutes.

Centered around the reckless driving of some teen-agers, this film dramatizes the *last date* of a teen-aged girl who likes the thrill of fast driving in a hot-rod jalopy. The end is, of course, the inevitable smashup.

TWO FUTURES. Sound slide film. Chicago, Ill.: Zurich Insurance Co. 15 minutes.

Two new workers are shown on their jobs in an industrial plant. One is a know-it-all, while the other is ready and willing to learn.

Following the two careers of these men, we learn that attention to every smallest detail helps one climb the ladder of success and keeps one safe to enjoy a fuller life.

• BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

HEALTH EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Activities, Materials, Methods. Helen Leslie Coops, 279 pp. Illustrated. New York, N. Y.: A. S. Barnes and Co.; and Toronto, Ontario, Can.: The Copp Clark Co., Ltd. 1950. \$3.50.

Since the primary aim of this book is health education—with the exception of two drawings showing unsafe acts or the results thereof, occasional references to accident hazards, and a fifth grade traffic survey—not much space is devoted to safety programs or suggestions.

TEACHING POSTURE AND BODY MECHANICS. Ellen Davis Kelly. 212 pp. Illustrated. New York, N. Y.: A. S. Barnes and Co.; and Toronto, Ontario, Can.: The Copp Clark Co., Ltd. 1949.

This well-presented book is intended for teachers, parents and physicians and is exclusively concerned with teaching children good posture. Safety is not specifically considered except for two pages which stress the
(Please turn to page 40)

Lower Elementary Safety Lesson Unit

May, 1950

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIVISION—NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Teaching language arts, social studies, dramatics and safety



Sketch S8724A

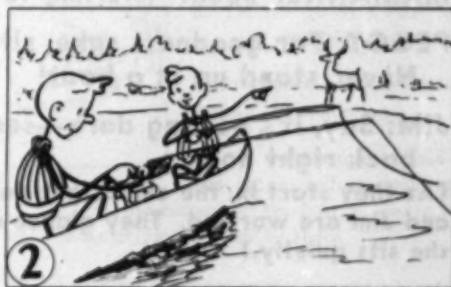
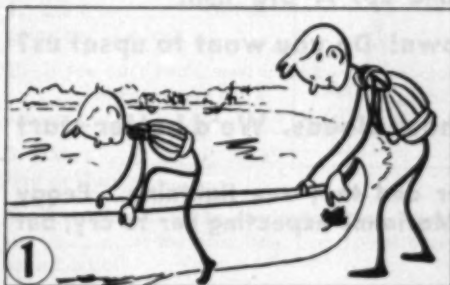
Keep Your Seat in a Boat **VACATION SAFETY**

Put an **X** on the pictures of the things that you like to do on your vacation. Tell a safety rule for as many things as you can.



Boating Test

Copy and —
Fill in the blanks.



To get in safely, I step _____ Don't _____ up in a boat.
 into the _____ of the boat. Keep your seat.

Answers to "Boating Test"—1. middle; 2. stand.

Prepared under the direction of Helen Halter Long, principal, Chatsworth school, Larchmont, N. Y.
1 to 9 copies of this unit, 5 cents each. Lower prices for larger quantities. Printed in U.S.A.

Their Visiting Cousin

Scene 1: At the dock.

MOTHER: Peggy and Jim, I told your cousin that you would take her fishing. Now here she comes. Remember that she is your guest.

JIM: All right, mother, but she certainly spoils things.



PEGGY: Marianne, whether you like it or not, you'll have to wear a life jacket in the boat. Boats tip over easily. You can't swim—so you might drown.

MARIANNE: But I'll look so funny.

PEGGY: You'd look funnier being dragged in from the bottom of the lake.

MARIANNE: Well, all right. I'm ready. (She starts to jump into the end of the boat.)

JIM: Wait! Step in the middle! And take it easy or the boat will tip!

Scene 2: Later, on the lake.

MARIANNE: Look! (starting to stand up) A big fish!

PEGGY: For goodness sake, sit down! Do you want to upset us? Never stand up in a boat!

JIM: Say, it's getting dark—see those clouds. We'd better start back right now.

(As they start in, the clouds get darker and they see lightning. Peggy and Jim are worried. They glance at Marianne expecting her to cry, but she sits quietly.)

Scene 3: At the dock. (People are watching anxiously as boats come in.)

PEGGY: Weren't you afraid, Marianne?

MARIANNE: No, I wasn't. I knew you and Jim would manage.

JIM: You're a good sport, Marianne!

PEGGY: Yes, you are. Come with us tomorrow!

Safety Lesson Unit

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIVISION—NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Teaching language arts, social studies, physical education and safety

Keep Your Seat in a Boat VACATION SAFETY

Put an **X** on the pictures of the things that you like to do on your vacation. You might draw large pictures of the vacation activities that you like and below each one write a safety rule that

applies to each activity. These pictures could be put together as a Vacation Safety Book that other classes might be interested in borrowing for their use in a similar classroom activity.



Sketch S8724A



So You're Going Boating!

Copy and —
Fill in the blanks.

- Learn to _____ before going out in a boat.
- If you can't swim, wear a _____ when you are out in a boat.
- Don't _____ up in a boat or change _____.
- Boats should not be overloaded; they should feel _____ at the oars. Stay _____ of overloaded boats.
- Step into or out of a boat carefully; it is best to step into the _____ of a boat.



- It is very dangerous to _____ a boat.
- Do not ride behind a motorboat or steamboat, and if overtaken by such a boat, stay _____ of the trough.



- Do not go in a boat in _____ weather.
- If a storm threatens while boating, go ashore _____.
- If overtaken by a sudden storm, sit quietly or _____ in the bottom of the boat to steady it while those at the oars row to shore.
- If you fall into the water, support yourself with _____ hand on the boat until you are helped back in. Climb back in at the bow or stern—never over the _____.
- If a boat capsizes, hold onto the _____ and call for help.



Prepared under the direction of Helen Halter Long, principal, Chatsworth school, Larchmont, N. Y.
1 to 9 copies of this unit, 5 cents each. Lower prices for larger quantities. Printed in U.S.A.

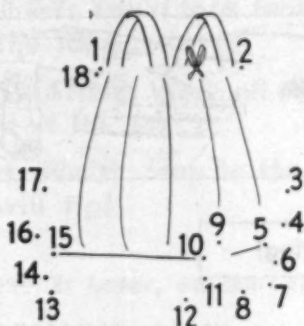
An Interview Activity

Interview 10 boys or 10 girls. Ask each: (1) What is your favorite vacation activity? (2) Tell as many safety rules for it as you can. Keep count of the number of good safety rules each person tells. Post an honor roll of the names of the boys and girls who tell the greatest number of good safety rules for their favorite vacation activity or sport.

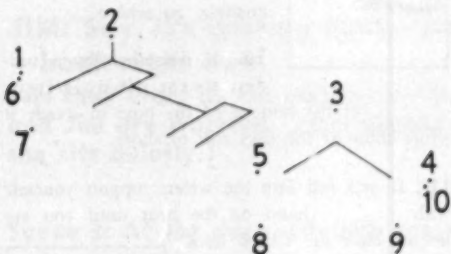
Puzzle Safety Test

Copy and—

Complete pictures by connecting dots beginning with dot number 1.



1. Use me if you can't swim and want to go boating.



2. Step into my middle to keep me from tipping.

Answers to "So You're Going Boating"—1. swim; 2. life jacket; 3. stand, seas; 4. light, out; 5. middle; 6. rock; 7. out; 8. stormy or threatening; 9. immediately; 10. lie; 11. one, side; 12. side.

"What Would You Do If" Game

Copy the following "ifs" on separate pieces of paper. Let contestants draw pieces of paper and then try to answer the "if" which they draw. To make the contest more difficult, have the contestants act out their answers without talking. Give contestants credit when the class understands their actions.

1. If summer is just starting and you want a suntan.
2. If you want to go swimming but no one else is in the water and no one else wants to swim.
3. If your friends want you to play baseball in the street.
4. If it is time to go home and your campfire is still burning.
5. If you are out in a canoe or rowboat and it upsets.
6. If you are dared to dive in unfamiliar waters.
7. If you are swimming with friends and you feel yourself getting tired.
8. If your friend wants you to change seats with him in a boat.
9. If your friend wants you to go swimming with him and you have just finished lunch.

Fourth of July

1. Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July?
2. Why are fireworks prohibited in so many communities? How are fireworks dangerous? Sparklers?

Answers to "What Would You Do If" Game—
1. Begin by sunbathing a few minutes at a time. 2. Wait! Don't go swimming alone. 3. Suggest playing in a yard or on a playground; refuse to play in the street. 4. Pour on water or bury it with dirt—be sure every spark is out. 5. Hold onto the side with one hand and wait for help—a boat will support you for hours. 6. Refuse back. 8. Say that you are startled where you are and work rather than take a chance on upsetting the boat. 9. Tell him you will have to wait for a while after your meal, at least an hour.
Answers to "Fourth of July"—1. To honor the day on which we declared our independence from England—not to shoot fireworks or have picnics. 2. To save lives and prevent blindness and crippling injuries. Fireworks may explode in one's hand and cause the loss of a finger or an eye; sparklers may set clothes alight and cause death.

Junior High Safety Lesson Unit

May, 1950

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIVISION—NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—CHICAGO 6, ILL.

For use in English, social studies, physical education, guidance and homeroom

Get in the Swim—Learn to Swim

VACATION SAFETY



Activities

1. Pupils can dramatize water safety rules, letting the class guess the rule. A master of ceremonies will stop the dramatization when the contestant or the class acting as contestants guesses the rule.
2. Invite a lifeguard to tell you about his experiences with swimmers in distress. What things do they do that cause trouble? What rules does he recommend for water safety?
3. Present a demonstration of lifesaving methods. (a) Show the use of a pole, rope, stick or shirt held out to a swimmer in distress. (b) Describe the advantages of a water rescue by boat and indicate how a swimmer in distress should be helped into a boat. (c) Have a demonstration of artificial respiration by someone who is competent in first aid.
4. Ask the school doctor or school nurse to talk about swimming as a sport indicating precautions for health and safety. For example, they might tell you the hazards of cold water and sitting on the beach in a wet bathing suit.
5. Plan short snappy speeches for assembly or for your public address system about swimming safety hints. Here are two talks which were used at one school.

I never could understand why so many people break their necks from diving in shallow water. You wouldn't think of jumping out of a window or over a fence if you didn't know how far the drop would be. If the drop is only a few feet, you'd jump; but if it were 100 feet, you wouldn't jump. If you're diving, it isn't any smarter to dive into about 2 feet of water or into water where you haven't any idea what the depth is, than it is



to jump over a fence into a 50 foot ditch. It is a simple matter to find out the depth of the water before you jump and it is certainly worth the trouble when jumping may mean a broken neck.

Swimmers often do stunts that might get them into trouble. I read in the paper the other day about a boy who swam out a few hundred yards, just to see how far he could swim, and found that he was too tired to swim back. He started to sink. If it hadn't been for the speed and presence of mind of his buddy, who had greater endurance and was a few feet behind him, he would have drowned. When you go swimming, go with a friend.

6. Plan a debate on the subject, "Resolved, that every high school student should be required to pass a swimming test before graduation."
7. Show the extent of the problem of accidental death by drowning by making graphs using the following figures:

Accidental Drowning Deaths by Months in 1947: Jan. 240, Feb. 250, Mar. 310, Apr. 510, May 850, June 1,220, July 1,270, Aug. 1,190, Sept. 580, Oct. 350, Nov. 260, Dec. 240.

Accidental Drowning Deaths by age in 1947: Under 5—730, 5 to 14—1,390, 15 to 24—1,600, 25 to 34—920, 35 to 44—850, 45 to 64—550, 65 to 74—310, 75 and over—130, age not stated—30.



Answers to "Some Swimming Hints"—1. physical; 2. eating, one; 3. swim, cold; 4. alone, lifeguard; 5. unknown or unknown; 6. depth; 7. dark; 8. help; 9. white or disc; 10. floating, calm, under; 11. experienced, last; 12. artificial.

Prepared under the direction of Forrest E. Long, chairman of the department of secondary education, New York University, New York, N. Y.; and Helen Halter Long, principal, Chateaufort School, Larchmont, N. Y.

1 to 9 copies of this unit, 5 cents each. Lower prices for larger quantities. Printed in U.S.A.



Sketch S8725A

Here Are Some Swimming Hints

Copy and—

Complete the sentences.



1. Before learning to swim it is advisable to have a _____ examination. Know and observe your swimming limitations.

7. Get back to shore while it is still light; never swim when it is _____.



2. Wait for a time after _____ before swimming; a wait of at least _____ hour is recommended.

8. Never jokingly call for _____; otherwise your calls if you should need help may be ignored.



3. Do not _____ when you are tired, overheated or chilled. Do not jump or dive into water that may be so _____ that it will numb your body.

9. Heed the lifeguard's _____ and all warning signs. Don't be a "show off," the beach's worst pest, lifeguards say.



4. Always swim with a buddy or with friends—never _____. If possible swim where there is a _____.

10. When tired in the water, a swimmer can rest by _____. When in trouble, a swimmer should try to keep _____. Hands and arms should be kept _____ water.



5. Never dive into _____ water. Know the _____ and bottom where you dive. Be careful of submerged _____ and logs.

11. Try a swimming rescue only if you are an _____ swimmer and then only as a _____ resort; rescue by boat, pole or rope has proved best.



6. Don't swim beyond your _____. Remember that it is just as far back to the beach as it is away from it. Start back before you are _____.

12. Learn to administer _____ respiration. You may be able to save a life.



Senior High Safety Lesson Unit

May, 1950

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIVISION—NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—CHICAGO 6, ILL.

For use in English, American history, American problems, physical education, guidance and homeroom

Get in the Swim—Learn to Swim **VACATION SAFETY**



Sketch S8725A



Swimming, Why?

1. Why should everyone learn to swim?

2. Should high schools teach swimming?

3. Should every high school student be required to pass a swimming test before graduation?



4. What is the best age to learn to swim?

5. Should everyone know how to administer artificial respiration?



Learn from the Lifeguard*

Many young men in high school and college serve as lifeguards during the summer months. Perhaps you know someone who could tell you of his experiences as a lifeguard and give you firsthand water safety hints.

Who are the persons who have to be rescued? Usually, according to an experienced lifeguard, they are the tired, the "top heavy," the drinkers and the "show-offs." If swimmers who get tired had enough sense not to attempt feats beyond their strength and ability, and if they would start back *before* they find themselves becoming exhausted, fewer persons would be facing death.

If the "top heavy," who fall face down in the water, knew enough about swimming to know how to turn over and float, they would have a better chance to be saved. Drinkers set the stage for cramps in the water, and frequently, according

to this lifeguard, "fold up like paper bags." The "show-offs," he considers the worst of all. "When you see a beach ball drifting out with the tide and a male swimmer in pursuit giving his classiest exhibition of the crawl, better get out the boat." The "show-off" can't bear to use good judgment and quit while the quitting is good.

Our version of the "show-off" is dubbed "The Channel Swimmer." He disregards warning signs and delights in getting out of bounds. The reason lifeguards give for disliking this character so intensely is that lifeguards like to live and don't care for the chances that the "show-off" takes with their lives as well as his own.

Lifeguards make a plea that when you hear a lifeguard blowing a whistle at you, please don't think that he is just trying to spoil your fun—remember that if through foolish behavior you are a "suicide" on the beach assigned to him, it is a black mark against him and the beach. Lifeguards ask your co-operation in keeping yourself alive.

*Murphy, Emmett, "Don't Envy the Lifeguard," *The Saturday Evening Post*, July 17, 1948.

Prepared under the direction of Forrest E. Long, chairman of the department of secondary education, New York University, New York, N. Y.; and Helen Halter Long, principal, Chatsworth School, Larchmont, N. Y.
1 to 9 copies of this unit, 5 cents each. Lower prices for larger quantities. Printed in U.S.A.

Swimming Safety Test

Copy and —

Before the number of each rule, write the letter of the reason that explains it.



1. Everyone who is physically able should learn how to swim.
2. It is advisable to have a medical examination before learning to swim and to observe any limitations that the doctor imposes.
3. Do not swim alone; if possible swim where there is a lifeguard.
4. Wait at least one hour after eating before swimming.
5. Do not swim long distances in cold water.
6. Never dive into unfamiliar waters or in waters where there may be large rocks or submerged logs.
7. Avoid swimming in the dark.
8. When in trouble in the water, keep calm, keep hands and arms under the water and avoid striking about.
9. Never jokingly call for help in the water.
10. Watch for dangerous undertows and big waves in large bodies of water.
11. Water rescues should be attempted only by experienced swimmers; rescues by boat, rope, or even a shirt, are preferred.
12. Do not swim when you are fatigued, overheated or chilled.
13. Learn to administer artificial respiration.
14. Remember to swim within the limits of your strength.



- A. Because you may hit your head and even break your neck.
- B. Because cold water exhausts a swimmer more quickly than warm water.
- C. Because it may help you to save someone's life.
- D. Because you may need help in the water.
- E. Because such fooling may cause a real call for help to be ignored.
- F. Because it is a healthful sport and may save your life.
- G. Because such waiting helps one to avoid cramps.
- H. Because when others cannot see you, you are more likely to be drowned.
- I. Because the swimmer in distress may pull the would-be rescuer under the water unless the rescuer is an experienced swimmer.
- J. Because there may be certain physical reasons why you should not learn to swim or attempt certain swimming feats.
- K. Because even good swimmers may get in trouble if they disregard special conditions such as undertows.
- L. Because calm behavior decreases your chances of being drowned.
- M. Because being fatigued, overheated or chilled may cause distress in the water.
- N. Because one needs to reserve as much strength to get back as he used to get out from shore.



Answers to "Swimming Safety Test"—1. F, 2. C, 3. D, 4. E, 5. B, 6. A, 7. H, 8. L, 9. C, 10. N, 11. I, 12. M, 13. G, 14. J.

September, 1949—May, 1950

A

Accident problem (Safety lesson unit—High). Sept., 27.
 Accident statistics
 The accident problem (Safety lesson unit—High). Sept., 27.
 Accident toll: 1948 (Spadafora). Sept., 22.
 Child safety—Statistics—Methods
 Banners for safety (Hollingsworth). May, 12.
 Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov., 22.
 Green Bay reduces (Safety notes). Apr., 36.
 Is your home danger-proof? (Faulner). Apr., 11.
 Kansas reports (Safety notes). Dec., 31.
 Let's practice what we preach! (Doane). Mar., 22.
 Progress for life! (Spadafora). Oct., 19.
 Safe at play (Spadafora). May, 4.
 Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 13.
 School shop accidents (Spadafora). Mar., 3.
 Seasonal variations (Spadafora). Feb., 5.
 Take care within! (Spadafora). Apr., 10.
 Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
 Two out of five (Spadafora). Dec., 1.
 Wanted: Uniform accident measurements (Evans). Apr., 1.
 See also Specific subject.
 Accident toll: 1948 (Spadafora). Sept., 22.
 Advancing to zero! (O'Donnell). Nov., 7.
 Adventures in safety (McMahan). May, 18.
 Ahern, John J.
 Must there be another college residence hall fire? Feb., 6.
 Aherns, Maurice R. and Laverne A. Brooks.
 Toward better driver education. Apr., 8.
 Animals
 Animals in the classroom (Safety education data sheet—No. 37). Sept., 12.
 Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 14.
 Horseback riding (Safety education data sheet—No. 42). Feb., 9.
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet No. 45). May, 9.
 Visual traffic aids for the blind (Awrey). Apr., 16.
 Appointments. Jan., 31.
 Appraisal of fire prevention efforts in the United States (Heinz). Oct., 30.
 Association of Casualty and Surety Companies
 Announce winners of "High school driver award program" (Safety notes). Nov., 31.
 Judges appointed for high school driver education award program (Safety notes). Oct., 31.
 Attitudes and accidents (Conover). Dec., 8.
 Automobiles, see Drivers and driving;
 Motor vehicles; School buses.
 Awrey, E. R.
 Visual traffic aids for the blind. Apr., 16.

B

Baby safety, see Home safety
 Bad weather (Safety education data sheet—No. 39). Nov., 13.
 Banners for safety (Hollingsworth). May, 12.
 Barricades, see Construction
 Barrick, R. F.
 Growing safety. Sept., 5.

Baseball, see Sports.
 Basketball, see Sports.
 Beckett, Mrs. R. Capel.
 Now it can be told. Feb., 40.
 Beese, C. W.
 Recommendations for safety. Feb., 13.
 Beryllium
 Fluorescent light shields (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
 Bicycle Institute of America.
 Bicycle safety posters. Mar., 37.
 Cycling campaign continues (Safety notes). May, 38.
 Bicycle program (McBurney). Dec., 12.
 Bicycle safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Apr., 23.
 Bicycles
 Bicycle program (McBurney). Dec., 12.
 Bicycle safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Apr., 24.
 Bicycle safety posters. Mar., 37.
 Cycling campaign continues (Safety notes). May, 38.
 Traffic kindergarten. Jan., 20.
 Wheeling safety (Spangler and Kralovec). Sept., 7.
 Blake, Roland P.
 Objectives for safety. Mar., 1.
 Blind
 Visual traffic aids for the blind (Awrey). Apr., 16.
 Book reviews
 Accident Prevention Division, National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies. Here's how to combat traffic accidents with safety projects. Jan., 33.
 Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. Friend or foe? Oct., 36.
 Althouse, A. D., ed. Manual for welding teachers. Sept., 38.
 Anders, J. Mace and others. Safe and healthy living (series). Apr., 32.
 Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, Accident Prevention Department
 Enforcement: Key to safety. Oct., 36.
 Your guide to safety in wood-working shops. Oct., 37.
 Association of School Business Officials: Insurance committee report on insuring the on-the-job liability of school employees. Sept., 38.
 Atkins, William W., and William J. Hennessy. Encyclopedia of home care and repair. Dec., 33.
 Bauer, William B., and Gladys Gardner Jenkins. These are your children. Jan., 33.
 Beirge, Violet. Kitty Killeroff of Death Valley school or the safe formula for progress in devastating destruction. A skit. Oct., 33.
 Bicycle Institute of America.
 Bicycle publicity kit. Oct., 36.
 Bicycle safety tests. Oct., 36.
 Board of Education of the City of New York. Physical activities for elementary schools. Feb., 37.
 Brune, Stephen J. Swimming for the average person. Sept., 38.
 Bureau of Labor Standards. Teach them to lift. Bulletin No. 110. Feb., 37.
 Burt, Carl and Frank Stephens. Safety education: A 20th century workbook. Oct., 37.
 Cain, Ethel and Sarah Hunt. Games the world around. May, 40.
 Carlson, Peter E. and G. C. Lowe. Rules of the road in Pennsylvania. Apr., 33.
 Charters, W. W. and others. Today's health and growth series. Apr., 32.
 Cleveland, Ohio. Mayor's Traffic Safety Education Committee. Summons to stay alive. Oct., 37.
 Coops, Helen Leslie. Health education in elementary schools. May, 22.
 Crawshaw, Marshall R. and others. Instructor's guide for psycho-physical testing aids. May, 40.

Da Gosa, John. Functional football. Oct., 36.
 Dearborn, Ned H. Safety in 6 easy lessons. Apr., 33.
 Detroit Board of Education. Safety manual for school lunchrooms. Sept., 38.
 Diffor, John W., and Mary Foley Horkheimer. Educator's guide to free slide films. Dec., 34; Feb., 37.
 Dolch, Marguerite P. and others. Safe and healthy living (series). Apr., 32.
 Dyer, Donald B. Liability in public recreation. Oct., 36.
 Field Enterprises, Inc. Childcraft. Oct., 33.
 Foster, Julia C. Health activities. Feb., 37.
 Fowler, J. G. and Donald Morgan. Elementary teachers' guide to free curriculum materials. Dec., 34.
 Frankl, Lee. Home repairs made easy. Dec., 33.
 Goetz, Robert C. F. Motor vehicle driver: his nature and improvement. Jan., 34.
 Goldberger, I. H., and others. Safe and healthy living (series). Apr., 32.
 Hallock, Grace P. and others. Safe and healthy living (series). Apr., 32.
 Hennessy, W. J., and W. W. Atkins. Encyclopedia of home care and repair. Dec., 33.
 Hooper, Van B. Ideal. Feb., 37.
 Horkheimer, Mary Foley and John W. Diffor. Educator's guide to free slide films. Dec., 34; Feb., 37.
 Hunt, Sarah and Ethel Cain. Games the world around. May, 40.
 Janeway, Eliot. Horror is not enough. Jan., 34.
 Jenkins, Gladys Gardner and others. These are your children. Jan., 33.
 Kelly, Ellen Davis. Teaching culture and body mechanics. May, 22.
 Kravnick, Steve. Your bicycle. Oct., 37.
 Lauer, A. R. Learning to drive safely. Sept., 38.
 Leavitt, Norma M. and Hartley Price. Intramural and recreational sports for men and women. Apr., 33.
 LeCraw, Charles S., Jr., and Wilbur S. Smith. Municipal regulation of parking lots. Mar., 33.
 Lichtig, J. G., and Donald B. Dyer. Liability in public recreation. Oct., 36.
 Lowe, George C., and Peter E. Carlson. Rules of the road in Pennsylvania. Apr., 33.
 Lowenden, Marion. Manual for baby sitters. Sept., 38.
 Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company. Teen-age drivers. Apr., 33.
 Main, Mildred Miles. Polly, Paty and Pat. Oct., 37.
 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. How's your driving? Jan., 32.
 Micolleau, Tyler. Power skiing illustrated. Jan., 36.
 Morgan, Donald, and John Guy Fowles. Elementary teachers guide to free curriculum materials. Dec., 34.
 Mushlity, M. E., and others. Instructor's guide for psycho-physical testing aids. May, 40.
 National Commission on Safety Education.
 College and university activities in safety. Oct., 37.
 Fire safety—for teachers of primary grades. Apr., 33.
 High-school driver education—policies and recommendations. Mar., 33.
 Safety thru elementary science. Oct., 38.
 National Commission on Traffic Training. College and university traffic training. Sept., 38.
 National Recreation Association. Community sports and athletics. May, 40.

- National Safety Council
Safety education in the secondary school. Jan. 34.
Shop safety. Oct. 37.
Teen-age driver. Mar. 34.
New York. State Home Economics Association. Home economist teaches safe living. Oct. 36.
New York (City). Board of Education. For greater safety in science teaching. May. 40.
New York University. Center for Safety Education. Safety education digest. Jan. 34.
Ohio. Department of Education. Ohio school standards. A guide for industrial arts shop planning. Oct. 33.
Ohio. Department of Highways. Ohio driver's manual. Oct. 37.
A plan for traffic safety. Oct. 38.
Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction. Bicycle safety education by practice. Jan. 35.
Elementary course of study. Oct. 37.
Phelan, Vincent B. Care and repair of the house. May. 40.
Plymouth Division, Chrysler Corporation. Good driving practices. Jan. 32.
Popular Mechanics. Complete book of home repair and improvements. Jan. 32.
Popular Science. Everybody's home workshop encyclopedia. Dec. 33.
Potthoff, Carl. First aid textbook for juniors. Oct. 37.
Price, Hartley, and Norma M. Leavitt. Intramural and recreational sports for men and women. Apr. 33.
Robble, Beatrice. Sammy Sprocket says. Jan. 34.
Rustine, S. E. Manufacturing processes—materials. Jan. 32.
Schacter, Helen, and Gladys Gardner Jenkins. These are your children. Jan. 33.
Smiley, Dean F., and W. W. Charters. Today's health and growth series. Apr. 32.
Smith, Truman S. Driving can be safe. Mar. 33.
Smith, Wilbur S., and Charles S. Le Craw, Jr. Municipal regulation of parking lots. Mar. 33.
South Carolina. State Highway Department. Drivers' handbook for South Carolina. Mar. 33.
Stack, Herbert J., and others. Education for safe living. Jan. 32.
Preparation and certification of teachers of safety education. Oct. 36.
Stahnke, Herbert L. Scorpions. Oct. 37.
Stephens, Frank, and Carl Burt. Safety education: A 20th century workbook. Oct. 37.
Stoneman, Merle A. Planning and modernizing the school plant. Sept. 38.
Strang, Ruth M., and W. W. Charters. Today's health and growth series. Apr. 32.
Travelers Insurance Companies. The human race. Oct. 38.
University of the State of New York. State Education Department. Shop safety education. Jan. 33.
Waldron, Gloria. The information film. Jan. 32.
Wayne University. Industrial training abstracts. Quarterly. Sept. 38.
Whitney, Albert W. Man and the motor car. Jan. 37.
Wisconsin. State Motor Vehicle Department. Today's bicyclist . . . tomorrow's motorist. Oct. 38.
Zaun, Cecil G., and others. Instructor's guide for psycho-physical testing aids. May. 40.
- Brakes**
High school physics and safety (Broome). Dec. 10.
Brooks, Laverne A., and Maurice R. Aherns. Toward better driver education. Apr. 8.
Broome, Forrest J. High school physics and safety. Dec. 10.
Buildings—School
Advancing to zero! (O'Donnell). Nov. 7.
Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov. 22.
- Democracy and patrols (Trunnell). Feb. 18.
Dramatize safety (Shannon). May, 1950, 1.
Exit with safety (Viles). Oct. 8.
Must there be another college residence hall fire? (Aherns). Feb. 6.
School buildings can be safe (Cocking). Jan. 10.
School days (Safety notes). Jan. 31.
Take care within! (Spadafora). Apr. 10.
Use color for safety (McClendon). Oct. 22.
Safety is no accident! (Burke). May, 11.
See also Fire protection.
Burns, W. G. Project: Safety. Nov. 6.
But Pop, I'll be careful (Faltysiek). Sept. 18.
- C**
Campaigns, see Weeks
Camps
Adventures in safety (McMahan). May, 18.
Carelessness doesn't pay! (Rogers). Jan. 1.
Carter, Peter P. Safety and a disc jockey. Sept. 10.
Chemical laboratories, see Laboratories
Child labor
Employment (Safety lesson unit—High). Jan. 27.
Hazardous machines (Safety notes). Apr. 40.
Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 7.
Christmas
Home safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Dec. 23.
Safe toys from Santa! Dec. 20.
School parties (Safety education data sheet—No. 40). Dec. 15.
You'll stand! (Safety notes). Dec. 31.
Clothing
Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar. 13.
Horseback riding (Safety education data sheet—No. 42). Feb. 10.
Pedestrian safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Feb. 23.
Shoe X-ray dangerous (Safety notes). Dec. 31.
Statistically speaking (Forsythe). Mar. 6.
Cocking, Walter D. School buildings can be safe. Jan. 10.
Coleman, Gerald M. Who is responsible for this accident? Feb. 8.
Colleges and universities
Cutright to Macalester (Safety notes). Apr. 34.
Must there be another college residence hall fire? (Aherns). Feb. 6.
Peabody seminar (Safety notes). May, 38.
Recommendations for safety (Beese). Feb. 16.
Safety is granted (Safety notes). Apr. 40.
Seminar (Safety notes). Apr. 34.
Colors
Use color for safety (McClendon). Oct. 22.
Come to Chicago. May, 21.
Community co-operation (Kiewel). May, 20.
Community safety councils
Dayton dispels danger (Weber). Nov. 4.
Lend me your ears (Safety notes). Dec. 31.
No foolin' (Safety Notes). May, 38.
Pittsburgh practices precaution (Safety notes). Jan. 31.
Safety move (Safety notes). Apr. 40.
Safety song sing (Safety notes). May, 37.
"Sky" King safety deputy. Sept. 4.
Thanks (Safety notes). Nov. 32.
Traffic kindergarten. Jan. 20.
- Conferences**
American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation conference (Safety notes). Apr. 36.
Central States safety conference (Safety notes). Apr. 36.
Coming events. Jan. 31; Mar. 37; Apr. 36; May, 38.
Committee on conference reports and the co-ordinating committee of the President's Highway Safety Conference meeting (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
International Accident Prevention Association (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
The Inventory and your school (Wallace). Feb. 13.
Jackson's mill grinds (Faltysiek). Jan. 11.
Lake Superior Mines Safety Council (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Maryland safety and health conference and exhibit (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Michigan safety conference (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Mid-west safety show (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
National Highway Users conference (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
North Carolina state-wide industrial safety conference (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb. 31.
Teen-agers assist governor (Safety notes). Apr. 36.
West Virginia Branch of American Vocational Association (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Western Pennsylvania safety engineering conference (Safety notes). Apr. 38.
Conover, D. W. Attitudes and accidents. Dec. 8.
Contents
Carelessness doesn't pay! (Rogers). Jan. 2.
Estee safetee (Safety notes). Sept. 36.
The Inventory and your school (Wallace). Feb. 13.
"Judge" O'Brien says (Safety notes). Nov. 32.
Patrol contest (Jaffa). May, 13.
Poster contest (Safety notes). Apr. 36.
Roy Rogers safety award. Sept. 1.
Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov. 22.
Courses, see Driving and driving—Courses
Industrial safety—Courses; Teachers' Courses
Courtesy
Community co-operation (Kiewel). May, 20.
Crayon
Wax crayon danger (Safety notes). May, 38.
- D**
Dayton dispels danger (Weber). Nov. 4.
Dean, Harris W. Experiment in safety. Feb. 14.
Democratic action (Leonard). Jan. 22.
Democracy and patrols (Trunnell). Feb. 18.
Doane, Edith R. Let's practice what we preach! Mar. 22.
Dogs, see Animals
Dramatize safety (Shannon). May, 1.
Drill presses
Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan. 17.
Drinking water
Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar. 13.
Drivers and driving
Association of Casualty and Surety companies announce winners of "High school driver award program" (Safety notes). Nov. 31.
Bad weather (Safety education data sheet—No. 39). Nov. 15.
But, Pop, I'll be Careful (Faltysiek). Sept. 18.
Driver responsibility (Safety lesson unit—High). Mar. 27.
Driving (Safety lesson unit—High). Nov. 29.
Judges appointed for high school driver education award (Safety notes). Oct. 31.
Pittsburgh practices precaution (Safety notes). Jan. 31.
Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb. 31.
When can they take the car? (Rautman and Rautman). Mar. 9.
See also School buses
Drivers and driving—Courses
Association of Casualty and Surety companies announce winners of "High school driver award program" (Safety notes). Nov. 31.

Attitudes and accidents (Conover). Dec., 8.
 Driving (Safety lesson unit—High). Nov., 29.
 Highway safety on foot! (Taylor). Sept., 20.
 Jackson's mill grinds (Faltysiek). Jan., 11.
 Judges appointed for high school driver education award program (Safety notes). Oct., 31.
 New terminology recommended by National Conference on High School Driver Education (Safety notes). Dec., 31.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering announces courses in driver training (Safety notes). Nov., 31.
 Ohio teaches driving (Vibberts). Jan., 12.
 Peabody seminar (Safety notes). May, 30.
 Personally speaking (Walmer). Oct., 11.
 Pre-college safety education (Hunt). Sept., 3.
 The school's responsibility for safety education (Holt). May, 5.
 Seminar (Safety notes). Apr., 34.
 Standards for safety (Lauer and Woodcock). Feb., 5.
 Teach driving—the right way! (Siehki). Nov., 1.
 Teen-agers assist governor (Safety notes). Apr., 36.
 Toward better driver education (Brooks and Ahern). Apr., 8.

E

Elementary schools, see Schools—Elementary
 Employment
 Employment (Safety lesson unit—High). Jan., 27.
 Hazardous machines (Safety notes). Apr., 40.
 Evans, Rupert N.
 Wanted: Uniform accident measurement. Apr., 1.
 Everybody teaches safety. March, 31.
 Exhibits
 Community co-operation (Safety notes). Nov., 31.
 Motivating miniatures (Faltysiek). May, 3.
 Exit with safety (Viles). Oct., 8.
 Experiment in safety (Dean). Feb., 14.

F

Faltysiek, William H.
 But, Pop, I'll be careful. Sept., 18.
 Jackson's mill grinds. Jan., 11.
 Motivating miniatures. May, 3.
 Fandler, Thomas.
 Is your home danger-proof? Apr., 11.
 Farm safety
 Adventures in safety (McMahan). May, 19.
 Farm Safety Week (Safety notes). May, 38.
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 7.
 Fatigue
 Use color for safety (McClendon). Oct., 22.
 Film strips, see Visual aid reviews;
 Visual education.
 Fire Protection
 Appraisal of fire prevention efforts in the United States (Heinz). Oct., 30.
 Democracy and patrols (Trunnell). Feb., 18.
 Dramatize safety (Shannon). May, 1.
 Exit with safety (Viles). Oct., 8.
 Fire retardant paint (Safety notes). May, 38.
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Oct., 23.
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—High). Oct., 27.
 Fire safety in Ridgewood (Maggio). Oct., 20.
 Growing safety (Barrick). Sept., 6.
 Must there be another college residence hall fire? (Ahern). Feb., 6.
 Project: Safety (Burns). Nov., 6.
 School parties (Safety education data sheet—No. 40). Dec., 13.
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 9.

Fireworks
 There ought to be a law! (Weedon). May, 13.
 First aid
 Growing safety (Barrick). Sept., 35.
 Flags
 Banners for safety (Hollingsworth). May, 12.
 Fishing, see Sports
 Floods
 Bad weather (Safety education data sheet—No. 39). Nov., 14.
 Football, see Sports
 Forsythe, Charles E.
 Statistically speaking. Mar., 6.
 Fourth of July
 There ought to be a law! (Weedon). May, 13.
 Frankoon, Carl E.
 Integrating safety in industrial arts. Jan., 5.
 Functioning of the school safety patrol (Monell). Dec., 7.

G

Gardening
 Adventures in Safety (McMahan). May, 19.
 Georgiady, Alexander.
 Saturday safety clinics. Apr., 22.
 Games
 Play safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Nov., 23.
 Gideon, Edwin.
 Safety bulletin. Apr., 15.
 Glass
 Bottles—boys—and—girls (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
 Goltz, Reinhold W.
 Safety flyer. Mar., 4.
 Growing safety (Barrick). Sept., 5.
 Guards
 Home workshops (Safety lesson unit—High). Dec., 27.
 Gymnasiums
 Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov., 22.
 Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
 See also Buildings—School.

H

Habits
 Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 18.
 Safety is no accident! (Burke). May, 11.
 Hagman, E. Patricia.
 Toward a safer tomorrow. Feb., 1.
 Halloween
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Oct., 23.
 Hanks, Mildred
 Safety outline for kindergarten. Dec., 22.
 Harmon, Millard
 Newspapers can make our job easier! Apr., 6.
 Heinz, Paul D.
 Appraisal of fire prevention efforts in the United States. Oct., 30.
 High school physics and safety (Broome). Dec., 10.
 High schools, see Schools—High
 Highway safety on foot! (Taylor). Sept., 20.
 Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 13.
 Holidays, see Specific holiday
 Hollingsworth, Dan.
 Banners for safety. May, 12.
 Holt, Andrew D.
 The school's responsibility for safety education. May, 5.
 Home safety
 Experiment in safety (Dean). Feb., 14.
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Oct., 23.
 Growing safety (Barrick). Sept., 5.
 Home safety. Mar., 40.
 Home safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Dec., 23; Jan., 23.
 Home safety (Safety lesson unit—High). Feb., 27.
 Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 14.
 Home workshops (Safety lesson unit—High). Dec., 27.
 Is your home danger-proof? (Fandler). Apr., 11.
 Project: Safety (Burns). Nov., 6.
 Safe toys from Santa! Dec., 20.

Safety flyer (Goltz). Mar., 5.
 Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 31.
 Speaking for safety (Hunt). Jan., 4.
 Stay away from home. Nov., 21.
 Wax crayon danger (Safety notes). May, 38.
 You'll stand! (Safety notes). Dec., 31.
 Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 14.
 Home workshops (Safety lesson unit—High). Dec., 27.
 Honor roll
 Your school will benefit (Lofgren). Feb., 20.
 Hook and line fishing (Safety education data sheet—No. 44). Apr., 17.
 Horses, see Animals
 Howdy Doody for safety. Apr., 5.
 Hunt, De Witt.
 Pre-college safety education. Sept., 3.
 Hunt, Harold G.
 Speaking for safety. Jan., 3.
 Hurley, John M.
 Statistics chart the course. Dec., 17.
 Hurricanes
 Bad weather (Safety education data sheet—No. 39). Nov., 13.

I

Industrial safety—Courses
 Dayton dispels danger (Weber). Nov., 4.
 Safety courses (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
 Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 31.
 Insurance
 But, Pop, I'll be careful (Faltysiek). Sept., 18.
 Integrating safety in industrial arts (Frankoon). Jan., 6.
 Inter-American Safety Council. Hahla Espanol? (Safety notes). Sept., 36.
 The inventory and your school (Wallick). Feb., 13.
 Is your home danger-proof? (Fandler). Apr., 11.

J

Jackson's mill grinds (Faltysiek). Jan., 11.
 Patrol contest (Jaffa). May, 13.

K

Kay, Dorothy F.
 Tots talk safety. Oct., 16.
 Kiewel, Frank W.
 Community co-operation. May, 20.
 Kralovec, Dalibor W., and Thomas B. F.
 Spangler, Wheeling safety. Sept., 7.

L

Labor—Child—see Child labor
 Laboratories
 Who is responsible for this accident? (Coleman). Feb., 8.
 Ladders
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 10.
 Language arts and safety (Murphy). Nov., 19.
 Lathes
 Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 16.
 Lauer, A. R. and B. L. Woodcock.
 Standards for safety. Feb., 3.
 Learning through visual aids (McCann). Nov., 12.
 Leonard, Victor E.
 Democratic action. Jan., 22.
 Lesson unit themes. Sept., 40.
 Lesson units—Elementary
 1949-1950. Sept., 23-Apr., 23; May, 15.
 1950-1951. Themes and illustrations, May, 15.
 Themes. Sept., 40.
 Lesson units—Secondary
 1949-1950. Sept., 27-May, 27.
 1950-1951. Themes and illustrations, May, 17.
 Themes. Sept., 40.
 Let's play safe! Sept., 2.
 Let's practice what we preach! (Doane). Mar., 22.
 Lifting
 Army "woodenhead" teaches lifting (Safety notes). Jan., 32.
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 8.

Lighting
Fluorescent light shields (Safety notes).
Jan., 31.
Is your home danger-proof? (Fantler).
Apr., 11.
Link, Floyd L.
Organizing the school safety patrol.
Dec., 3.
Lofgren, Nils A.
Your school will benefit. Feb., 20.
A look ahead to safety (Telford). May, 16.

M

McBurney, J. H.
Bicycle program. Dec., 12.
McCaun, Maurice C.
Learning through visual aids. Nov., 12.
McClendon, Leroy.
Use color for safety. Oct., 22.
McKenzie, J. G.
Safety in New South Wales. Mar., 11.
McMahon, Marie.
Adventures in safety. May, 18.
Maggio, Samuel.
Fire safety in Ridgewood. Oct., 20.
Mainfeld, Harold.
Preparing school safety films. Dec., 19.
Marionettes, see Visual education
Martin, Robert A.
School shop safety. Sept., 8.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Insuring safety (Safety notes). Oct., 31.
Monell, Ira H.
Functioning of the school safety patrol.
Dec., 7.
Moore, Avis.
Pupils teach safety. Nov., 10.
Mortlock, C. Geoffrey.
Safety in Britain. Feb., 22.
Motion pictures, see Visual aids reviews;
Visual education
Motivating miniatures (Faltsek). May, 3.
Motor vehicles
Accident toll: 1948 (Spadafora). Sept., 22.
High school physics and safety
(Broome). Dec., 10.
Motor-driven cycles (Safety lesson unit
High). Apr., 27.
School crossings mean caution (Safety
notes). Sept., 36.
Things to remember in case of an
automobile accident (Safety lesson
unit—High). Nov., 30.
See also Drivers and driving.
Motor-driven cycles (Safety lesson unit—
High). Apr., 27.
Murphy, Angeline H.
Language arts and safety. Nov., 19.
Must there be another college residence
hall fire? (Abern). Feb., 6.

N

National Safety Council
Come to Chicago. May, 21.
Elections (Safety notes). Sept., 34.
Everybody teaches safety. Mar., 31.
Let's play safe! Sept., 2.
New for old (Safety notes). Apr., 34.
Safety song sing (Safety notes). May, 37.
Safety spotlight on Chicago. Oct., 3.
Some Congress speakers. Oct., 7.
Statement of ownership of Safety Edu-
cation. Nov., 38.
Tea for wives (Safety notes). Oct., 31.
We are moving. May, 6.
New York University—Center for Safety Education
Account of stewardship (Safety notes).
Apr., 40.
Safety courses (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
Safety is granted (Safety notes). Apr., 40.
Seminar (Safety notes). Apr., 34.
Newspaper activities
Dramatize safety (Shannon). May, 1.
Newspapers can make our job easier!
(Harmon). Apr., 6.
Nicholson, Mrs. L. K. (Telford). Sept., 19.

O

Objectives for safety (Blake). Mar., 1.
O'Donnell, Elmer C.
Advancing to zero! Nov., 7.

Ohio teaches driving (Vibberts). Jan., 12.
Organizing the school safety patrol.
(Link). Dec., 3.

P

Paint
Fire retardant paint (Safety notes).
May, 38.
Parent-teacher activities
Thanks (Safety notes). Nov., 32.
Patrol contest (Jaffa). May, 13.
Pedestrians
Bad weather (Safety education data
sheet—No. 39). Nov., 17.
Let's practice what we preach!
(Doane). Mar., 22.
Pedestrian safety (Safety lesson unit—
Elementary). Sept., 23; Feb., 23.
Safety: lesson one (Safety notes).
Dec., 32.
Safety signposts from Britain. Apr., 20.
School crossings mean caution (Safety
notes). Sept., 36.
Traffic kindergarten. Jan., 20.
Visual traffic aids for the blind (Aw-
rey). Apr., 16.
Personally speaking (Walmer). Oct., 11.
Peterson, Bena M.
Playground precautions. Sept., 11.
Physical education
Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
Planning for the new year (Weedon).
May, 14.
Play safety (Safety lesson unit—Elemen-
tary). Nov., 23.
Playgrounds
Playground precautions (Peterson).
Sept., 11.
Safe? at play (Spadafora). May, 4.
Spring fun. Mar., 20.
Plays
Kitty Killeroff of Death Valley school
or the safe formula for progress in
devastating destruction (Beirge). Oct., 33.
Language arts and safety (Murphy).
Nov., 19.
Operation safety—teen age. Jan., 37.
Police
Forewarned—Forearmed (Safety notes).
Oct., 31.
Odessa's 400 (Safety notes). Nov., 32.
Pittsburgh practices precaution (Safety
notes). Jan., 31.
Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 15.
Safety in New South Wales (McKen-
zie). Mar., 11.
Saturday safety clinics (Georgiady).
Apr., 22.
Visual traffic aids for the blind. Apr., 16.
Polowniak, Peter G.
Selecting patrol members. Mar., 12.
Posters
Bicycle safety posters. Mar., 37.
Safety signposts from Britain. Apr., 20.
Pre-college safety education (Hunt).
Sept., 3.
Preparing school safety films (Mainfeld).
Dec., 19.
Progress for life (Spadafora). Oct., 19.
Project: Safety (Burns). Nov., 6.
Psychology
Attitudes and accidents (Conover).
Dec., 8.
Experiment in safety (Dean). Feb., 14.
Toward a safer tomorrow (Hagman).
Feb., 2.
When can they take the car? (Raut-
man and Rautman). Mar., 9.
Public Safety
Community co-operation (Kiewel).
May, 20.
Public speaking
Lend me your ears (Safety notes).
Dec., 31.
Publicity, see Exhibits; Newspaper activities;
Radio broadcasting activities; Tele-
vision.
Pupils teach safety (Moore). Nov., 10.
Puzzles
Recreation (Safety lesson unit—Elemen-
tary). Mar., 23.

R

Radio broadcasting activities
Driver responsibility (Safety lesson unit
—High). Mar., 27.

Safety and a disc jockey (Carter).
Sept., 10.
Safety radio forum (Woodbury). Oct.
1.
Safety song sing (Safety notes). May,
37.
Radio broadcasting activities—Personalities
Carelessness doesn't pay! (Rogers).
Jan., 1.
"Judge" O'Brien says (Safety notes).
Nov., 32.
Roy Rogers safety award. Sept., 1.
"Sky" King safety deputy. Sept., 4.
Railroads
Driver responsibility (Safety lesson unit
—Elementary). Mar., 27.
Eric safety magic. (Safety notes). Sept.,
34.
Railroad trespassing (Safety education
data sheet—No. 38). Oct., 13.
Rautman, Emily W. and A. L. Raut-
man.
When can they take the car? Mar., 9.
Recommendations for safety (Reese).
Feb., 15.
Recreation
Growing safely (Barrick). Sept., 35.
Playground precautions (Peterson).
Sept., 11.
Recreation (Safety lesson unit—Elemen-
tary). Mar., 23.
School parties (Safety education data
sheet—No. 41). Dec., 13.
Spring fun. Mar., 20.
See also Playgrounds; Sports.
Research
Safety is granted (Safety notes). Apr.,
40.
Rewards
Banners for safety (Hollingsworth).
May, 12.
Roy Rogers safety award. Sept., 1.
Robertson, Arrie, and Winnie Yoe
Student council safety workshop. Mar.,
18.
Roblee, Beatrice
Now it can be told. Feb., 40.
Rock climbing, see Sports
Royal Society for the Prevention of Acci-
dents.
Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 22.
Rogers, Roy
Carelessness doesn't pay! Jan., 1.
Roy Rogers safety award. Sept., 1.

S

Safe? at play (Spadafora). May, 4.
Safe toys from Santa! Dec., 20.
Safety and a disc jockey (Carter). Sept.,
10.
Safety and health (Star). Apr., 31.
Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 15.
Safety education data sheets
Animals in the classroom—No. 37.
Sept., 12.
Bad weather: hazards, precautions, re-
sults—No. 39. Nov., 13.
Hiking and climbing—No. 43. Mar., 13.
Home workshops—No. 41. Jan., 14.
Hook and line fishing—No. 44. Apr.,
17.
Horseback riding—No. 42. Feb., 9.
Railroad trespassing—No. 38. Oct., 13.
School parties—No. 40. Dec., 13.
Summer jobs—No. 45. May, 8.
Safety flyer (Goll). Mar., 4.
Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 22.
Safety in New South Wales (McKenzie).
Mar., 11.
Safety is no accident! (Burke). May, 11.
Safety movement—Foreign
German patrols (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
Mission completed (Safety notes). Oct.,
32.
Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 22.
Safety in New South Wales (Mc-
Kenzie). Mar., 11.
Safety signposts from Britain. Apr., 20.
Toys and road sense for young Australi-
ans (Safety notes). Sept., 37.
Traffic kindergarten. Jan., 20.
Safety notes. Sept., 34; Oct., 31; Nov.,
31; Dec., 31; Jan., 31; Apr., 34; May,
37.
Safety outline for kindergarten (Hanks).
Dec., 22.
Safety radio forum (Woodbury). Oct. 1.
Safety shows
Eric safety magic (Safety notes). Sept.,
34.

Safety Education for May, 1950

Safety signposts, from Britain. Apr., 20.
 Safety spotlight on National Safety Congress and Exposition. Oct., 3.
 Saturday safety clinics (Georgiady). Apr., 22.
 Saws
 Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 15.
 School buildings, see Buildings—School
 School buildings can be safer (Cocking). Jan., 10.
 School buses
 Pre-College safety education (Hunt). Sept., 31.
 School parties (Safety education data sheet—No. 40). Dec., 13.
 School programs
 Saturday safety clinics (Georgiady). Apr., 22.
 School safety patrols
 Democracy and patrols (Trunnell). Feb., 18.
 Functioning of the school safety patrol (Monell). Dec., 6.
 German patrols (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
 Let's practice what we preach! Mar., 40.
 Odessa's 400 (Safety notes). Nov., 32.
 Organizing the school safety patrol (Link). Dec., 3.
 Patrol contest (Jaffa). May, 13.
 Pupils teach safety (Moore). Nov., 10.
 Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 15.
 Safety in New South Wales (McKenzie). Mar., 40.
 Safety patrol certificates (Safety notes). Oct., 32.
 Safety radio forum (Woodbury). Oct., 1.
 Saturday safety clinics (Georgiady). Apr., 22.
 Selecting patrol members (Polowniak). Mar., 12.
 Speaking for safety (Hunt). Jan., 3.
 Student council safety workshop (Yoe and Robertson). Mar., 19.
 School shops, see Vocational education
 Schools—Elementary
 Adventures in safety (McMahan). May, 18.
 Animals in the classroom (Safety education data sheet—No. 37). Sept., 12.
 Banners for safety (Hollingsworth). May, 12.
 Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov., 22.
 Democratic action (Leonard). Jan., 22.
 Democracy and patrols (Trunnell). Feb., 18.
 Dramatize safety (Shannon). May, 1.
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Oct., 23.
 Fire safety in Ridgewood (Maggio). Oct., 20.
 Growing safely (Barrick). Sept., 5.
 Home safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Dec., 23; Jan., 23.
 Language arts and safety (Murphy). Nov., 19.
 Learning through visual aids (McCann). Nov., 12.
 Motivating miniatures (Faltysek). May, 3.
 Patrol contest (Jaffa). May, 13.
 Pedestrian safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Sept., 23; Feb., 23.
 Planning for the new year (Weedon). Mar., 14.
 Play safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Nov., 23.
 Playground precautions (Peterson). Sept., 11.
 Project: Safety (Burns). Nov., 6.
 Pupils teach safety (Moore). Nov., 10.
 Recommendations for safety (Beese). Feb., 13.
 Recreation (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Mar., 23.
 Roy Rogers safety award. Sept., 1.
 Safe? at play (Spadafora). May, 4.
 Safety: lesson one (Safety notes). Dec., 32.
 Safety outline for kindergarten. Dec., 22.
 School parties (Safety education data sheet—No. 40). Dec., 13.
 Seasonal variations (Spadafora). Feb., 5.
 Speaking for safety (Hunt). Jan., 3.
 Student council safety workshop (Yoe and Robertson). Mar., 19.
 Thanks (Safety notes). Nov., 32.

Tots talk safety (Kay). Oct., 16.
 Toward a safer tomorrow (Hagman). Feb., 2.
 Traffic safety for children (Squier). Sept., 16.
 Wheeling safely (Spangler and Kralovec). Sept., 7.
 Schools—High
 Accident problem (Safety lesson unit—High). Sept., 27.
 Advancing to zero! (O'Donnell). Nov., 7.
 Accidents and accidents. (Conover). Dec., 8.
 Banners for safety (Hollingsworth). May, 12.
 Counting the cost (Spadafora). Nov., 22.
 Democratic action (Leonard). Jan., 22.
 Driver responsibility (Safety lesson unit—High). Mar., 27.
 Driving (Safety lesson unit—High). Nov., 29.
 Employment (Safety lesson unit—High). Jan., 27.
 Ester safes (Safety notes). Sept., 36.
 Experiment in safety (Dean). Feb., 14.
 Fire safety (Safety lesson unit—High). Oct., 27.
 High school physics and safety (Broome). Dec., 10.
 Highway safety on foot! Sept., 20.
 Home safety (Safety lesson unit—High). Feb., 27.
 Home workshops (Safety lesson unit—High). Dec., 27.
 Integrating safety in industrial arts (Frankson). Jan., 5.
 Jackson's mill grinds (Faltysek). Jan., 1.
 A look ahead to safety (Telford). May, 16.
 Objectives for safety (Blake). Mar., 1.
 Ohio teaches driving (Vibberts). Jan., 12.
 Personally speaking (Walmer). Oct., 11.
 Pre-college safety education (Hunt). Sept., 3.
 Recommendations for safety (Beese). Feb., 16.
 Safe? at play (Spadafora). May, 4.
 Safety and health (Star). Apr., 31.
 Safety radio forum (Woodbury). Oct., 1.
 School shop accidents (Spadafora). Mar., 3.
 School shop safety (Martin). Sept., 8.
 Seasonal variations (Spadafora). Feb., 5.
 Speaking for safety (Hunt). Jan., 4.
 Statistically speaking (Forsythe). Mar., 6.
 Statistics chart the course (Hurley). Dec., 17.
 Teach driving—the right way! (Sieliski). Nov., 1.
 Toward better driver education (Brooks and Aherns). Apr., 8.
 Wanted: Uniform accident measurements (Evans). Apr., 1.
 Who is responsible for this accident? (Coleman). Feb., 8.
 See also Drivers and driving
 The school's responsibility for safety education (Holt).
 Science, see Laboratories
 Seasonal hazards, see Spring; Summer;
 Water safety; Winter
 Seasonal variations (Spadafora). Feb., 5.
 Seiberling Rubber Company.
 Let's play safe! Sept., 2.
 Selecting patrol members (Polowniak). Mar., 12.
 Shannon, Margaret.
 Dramatize safety. May, 1.
 Siebki, Matthew C.
 Teach driving—the right way! Nov., 1.
 Signals
 Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 16.
 Signs—Traffic, see Street traffic
 "Sky" King, safety deputy. Sept., 4.
 Some Congress speakers. Oct., 7.
 Songs
 Safety song sing (Safety notes). May, 37.
 Tots talk safety (Kay). Oct., 16.
 Spadafora, Jennie
 Accident toll: 1948. Sept., 22.
 Counting the cost. Nov., 22.
 Progress for life. Oct., 13.
 Safe? at play. May, 4.
 School shop accidents. Mar., 3.
 Seasonal variations. Feb., 5.

Take care within! Apr., 10.
 Target gymnasium. Jan., 8.
 Two out of five. Dec., 1.
 Spangler, Thomas B. F. and Dalbor W. Kralovec.
 Wheeling safely. Sept., 7.
 Speaking for safety (Hunt). Jan., 3.
 Spring
 Spring fun. Mar., 20.
 Sports
 Hiking and clothing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 13.
 Horseback riding (Safety education data sheet—No. 42). Feb., 9.
 Recreation (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Mar., 23.
 Safety and health (Star). Apr., 31.
 Spring fun. Mar., 20.
 Statistically speaking (Forsythe). Mar., 6.
 Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
 We like touch football (Williamson). Jan., 7.
 See also Water safety.
 Squier, Kathryn.
 Traffic safety for children. Sept., 16.
 Stairways
 Is your home danger-proof? (Famler). Apr., 11.
 Standards for safety (Lauer and Woodcock). Feb., 3.
 Star, David.
 Safety and health. Apr., 31.
 Statistically speaking (Forsythe). Mar., 6.
 Statistics chart the course (Hurley). Dec., 17.
 Stay away from home. Nov., 21.
 Street traffic
 Driver responsibility (Safety lesson unit—High). Mar., 27.
 Growing safely (Barrick). Sept., 5.
 Highway safety on foot! (Taylor). Sept., 20.
 Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 13.
 Howdy Doodly for safety. Apr., 5.
 The inventory and your school (Wallace). Feb., 13.
 Motivating miniatures (Faltysek). May, 3.
 Pedestrian safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Sept., 23.
 Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 15.
 Safety courses (Safety notes). Jan., 31.
 Safety flash (Safety notes). May, 37.
 Safety in Britain (Mortlock). Feb., 22.
 Safety in New South Wales (McKenzie). Mar., 11.
 Safety signposts from Britain. Apr., 20.
 School crossings mean caution (Safety notes). Sept., 36.
 Toys and road sense for young Australians (Safety notes). Sept., 37.
 Traffic kindergarten. Jan., 20.
 Traffic safety for children (Squier). Sept., 16.
 Visual traffic aids for the blind (Awrey). Apr., 16.
 See also Bicycles; Motor vehicles;
 Pedestrians
 Student council safety workshop (Yoe and Robertson). Mar., 19.
 Summer
 Hook and line fishing (Safety education data sheet—No. 44). Apr., 17.
 Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 13.
 Summer jobs (Safety education data sheet—No. 45). May, 8.
 Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). May, 23.
 Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—High). May, 27.
 Swimming, see Water safety

T

Take care within! (Spadafora). Apr., 10.
 Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
 Taylor, Ted L.
 Highway safety on foot! Sept., 20.
 Teach driving—the right way! (Sieliski). Nov., 1.
 Teachers courses
 Presbody seminar (Safety notes). May, 30.
 Pre-college safety education (Hunt). Sept., 31.
 Recommendations for safety (Beese). Feb., 16.
 The school's responsibility for safety education (Holt). May, 5.

Standards for safety (Lauer and Woodcock). Feb. 3.
Toward better driving education (Brooks and Ahern). Apr. 9.
See also Drivers and driving—Courses
Television
Howdy Doody for safety. Apr. 5.
Telford, Marian
A look ahead to safety. May, 16.
Mrs. L. K. Nicholson. Sept., 19.
Theaters
Community co-operation (Kiewel). May, 20.
There ought to be a law! (Weedon). May, 13.
Tools
Home workshops (Safety education data sheet—No. 41). Jan., 15.
Tornadoes, see Hurricanes
Tots talk safety (Kay). Oct., 16.
Toward a safer tomorrow (Hagman). Feb., 1.
Toward better driver education (Brooks and Ahern). Apr., 8.
Toys
Home safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). Jan., 23.
Safe toys from Santa! Dec., 20.
Toys and road sense for young Australians (Safety notes). Sept., 37.
Traffic kindergarten. Jan., 20.
Traffic safety for children (Squier). Sept., 16.
Trunnell, Bertha
Democracy and patrols. Feb., 18.
Two out of five! (Spadafora). Dec., 1.

U

Use color for safety (McClendon). Oct., 22.

V

Vacations
Hiking and climbing (Safety education data sheet—No. 43). Mar., 13.
Hook and line fishing (Safety education data sheet—No. 44). Apr., 17.
Safety bulletin (Gideon). Apr., 13.
Spring fun. Mar., 20.
Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). May, 23.
Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—High). May, 27.
Vibberts, Charles D.
Ohio teaches driving. Jan., 12.
Views and reviews. A section devoted to safety teaching aids—books and pamphlets, visual aids, magazine articles, etc. Sept., 38; Oct., 33; Nov., 34; Dec., 33; Jan., 32; Feb., 37; Mar., 33; Apr., 32; May, 22.
Viles, N. E.
Exit with safety. Oct., 8.
Visual aid reviews
Aetna Life Affiliated Companies
Danger, men working! Nov., 39.
Doorway to death. Feb., 38.
Let's count the cost. Nov., 40.
Lifelines. Nov., 40.
Ski tips. Nov., 39.
American Airlines, Inc., This way out. Nov., 39.
American Automobile Association
Everybody's business. Nov., 36.
The safest way. Nov., 38.
American Society of Bakery Engineers.
Saving seconds. Nov., 40.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company. You're driving ninety horses. Jan., 37.
Association Films, YMCA Motion Picture Bureau. Wheel sense. Nov., 38.
Atlantic Refining Company. Petroleum products. Plan for safety. Oct., 33.
Auto-Owners Insurance Company.
More profits, too. Nov., 39.
Automatic Sprinkler Corporation of America. Fire-fog tests. Nov., 34.
Bicycle Institute of America. Bicycling safely today. Jan., 37.
Brandon Films, Inc.
Bleeding, resuscitation, shock. Nov., 40.
Fixed traction splinting. Nov., 39.
Roller bandaging. Nov., 39.
Treatment of wounds and burns. Nov., 40.
Bray Studios, Inc. How to avoid muscle strains. Oct., 33.
Carvel Films, Inc. Servant or destroyer. Oct., 33.

J. I. Case Company. Saga of Sawdust Sam. Nov., 40.
Castle Films, Inc.
Artificial respiration. Nov., 40.
Grass and brush fire fighting. Nov., 38.
Respiratory protection. Nov., 36.
Safety in offices. Nov., 39.
Chicago Transit Authority. Black rail. Nov., 39.
Chrysler Corporation. Plea for safe driving. Nov., 36.
Cine-Puppet Products. Adventures of Peter and Polly. Nov., 38.
Clark Equipment Company.
Clark modern material handling methods. Nov., 36.
Material handling newsreel No. 1. Nov., 36.
Modern material handling methods. Nov., 36.
Communication Research, Inc. Texas city comes back. Nov., 34.
Dunning Color Corporation. Look, listen and live. Nov., 38.
Ethyl Corporation. Cause, prevention and extinguishing of oil fires. Nov., 34.
Film Preview
Fire room precaution. Nov., 34.
Safety in sports and recreation. Nov., 39.
Films, Inc. We make a fire. Nov., 34.
General Motors Corporation. ABC of hand tools. Nov., 36.
Humble Oil and Refining Company.
Maintenance of safety equipment. Nov., 36.
Illinois Central Railroad. Use and abuse of motor cars. Nov., 38.
Indiana University. Safety in the chemistry laboratory. Mar., 36.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. Carelessness costs you. Nov., 34.
Walter Kiddle and Company. Fire and how to fight it. Nov., 34.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. Fire in miniature. May, 22.
Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co.
Last date. May, 22.
National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association and the National Highway Users Conference. Smart driving. Sept., 39.
National Film Board in Ottawa. Accidents don't happen, part 5. Sept., 39.
National Film Board of Ottawa. Are you safe at home? May, 22.
National Safety Council
Blasting safety in mines. Nov., 36.
Human factors in safety. Nov., 34.
Safe haulage in coal mines. Nov., 36.
Omaha Safety Council. Homemade hazards. Oct., 33.
Photo and Sound, Inc. Care and use of chain falls. Nov., 40.
Portafilms. Let's stop and go safely. Nov., 38.
Princeton Film Center. Flame facts. Nov., 34.
Progressive Pictures
Night and bad weather driving. Oct., 33.
You and your bicycle. Nov., 38.
Rarig Motion Picture Company. Falling timber. Nov., 36.
A. O. Smith Corporation.
Crane signalling. Nov., 36.
Safety at Mohawk. Nov., 36.
Standard Oil Company of California.
It's up to you. Nov., 38.
Theater of life. Heart to heart. Nov., 36.
Traffic Safety Association of Detroit.
It's your life. Nov., 38.
U. S. Department of Agriculture. Motion Picture Service. Dead out. Nov., 34.
U. S. Division of Labor Standards.
Sight security. Nov., 34.
Viking Automatic Sprinkler Company.
Fighting fire with wetter water. Nov., 34.
Vonnegut Hardware Company. Von Dyprin Division. Safe exit. Nov., 38.
Wilding Picture Products, Inc. Human mileage. Nov., 38.
Wisconsin Carriers Association. De-feating claims. Nov., 40.
Young America Films, Inc.
The baby sitter. Apr., 34.
Cooking: Kitchen safety. Feb., 37.

Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Company. Award to the wise. Nov., 38.
Zurich Insurance Co.
Here's how. May, 22.
Rough riders. May, 22.
Two futures. May, 22.
Visual education
Howdy Doody for safety. Apr., 5.
Language arts and safety (Murphy). Nov., 13.
Learning through visual aids (McCann). Nov., 12.
Preparing school safety film (Mainfield). Dec., 36.
Toys and road sense for young Australians (Safety notes). Sept., 37.
Visual traffic aids for the blind (Awrey). Apr., 16.
See also Exhibits; Posters.
Visual traffic aids for the blind (Awrey). Apr., 16.
Vocational education
Advancing to zero! (O'Donnell). Nov., 7.
Hable Español (Safety notes). Sept., 36.
Integrating safety in individual arts (Frankson). Jan., 5.
Objectives for safety (Blake). Mar., 1.
Recommendations for safety (Beese). Feb., 15.
School shop accidents (Spadafora). Mar., 3.
School shop safety (Martia). Sept., 8.
Statistics chart the course (Hurley). Dec., 17.
Use color for safety (McClendon). Oct., 22.
Wanted: Uniform accident measurements (Evans). Apr., 1.

W

Wallace, Lew E.
The Inventory and your school. Feb., 13.
Walmer, Irvin G.
Personally speaking. Oct., 11.
Wanted: Uniform accident measurement (Evans). Apr., 1.
Water safety
McMahon, Marie
Adventures in safety. May, 18.
Hook and line fishing (Safety education data sheet—No. 44). Apr., 17.
Target gymnasium (Spadafora). Jan., 8.
Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—Elementary). May, 23.
Vacation safety (Safety lesson unit—High). May, 27.
We are moving. May, 6.
We like touch football! (Williamson). Jan., 7.
Weber, Andrew R.
Dayton dispels danger. Nov., 4.
Weedon, Vivian
Planning for the new year. May, 14.
There ought to be a law! May, 13.
Weeks
Farm Safety Week (Safety notes). May, 38.
National Boys and Girls Week (Safety notes). Apr., 36.
Wheeling safety (Spangler and Kralovec). Sept., 7.
When can they take the car? (Rautman and Rautman). Mar., 9.
Who is responsible for this accident? (Coleman). Feb., 8.
Williamson, H. Edward
We like touch football! Jan. 4 7.
Winter
Bad weather (Safety education data sheet—No. 39). Nov., 15.
Woodbury, R. M.
Safety radio forum. Oct., 1.
Woodcock, B. L., and A. R. Lauer
Standards for safety. Feb., 3.

X

X-Rays
Shoe X-ray dangerous (Safety notes). Dec., 31.

Y

Yoe, Winnie, and Arrie Robertson
Student council safety workshop. Mar., 18.
Your school will benefit (Lofgren). Feb., 20.

Safety Education for May, 1950



SAFETY SONG SING

Chicago, Ill.—Six chapters of the National Safety Council are co-operating with the National Broadcasting company in presenting a nationwide musical network series entitled "Green Cross Song Festival," on six successive Saturdays, from April 15 through May 20.

Each program, to be aired from 5:00 to 5:15 p.m. (EST), consists of musical selections by an outstanding high school *a capella* choir in the city from which it originates. The city's mayor and the president of the local chapter have been invited to participate on the program.

The theme of the "Green Cross Song Festival" will be teen-age driving and driver education. A different aspect of the teen-age problem will be featured on each program. Excerpts from "The Cross of Green," written and composed by Ned H. Dearborn and Demetra Booras, will open and close each program in the series.

The six Council chapters and the broadcast dates from their cities are: Greater Chicago Safety Council (April 15); Greater New York Safety Council (April 22); Greater Los Angeles chapter, National Safety Council (April 29); Greater Atlanta Safety Council (May 6); Greater Cleveland Safety Council (May 13); and the Louisville Safety Council (May 20).

Mr. Dearborn, president of the National Safety Council, will be one of the principal speakers on the initial program from Chicago. Judith Waller, public service director of the NBC Central division, worked out program details for the series, with the Council.

SAFETY SPEAKS

Evanston, Ill.—A newly designed loud speaker system now helps school bus drivers give instructions to children not only inside

the bus but also on approaching and leaving the vehicle—a very important feature since fatal accidents often occur to children after they leave or before they enter the bus.

The new product consists of one loud speaker inside the bus and one on the outside—both served by one handy microphone, control unit and a compact power supply.

SAFETY FLASH

Elkhart, Ind.—Devised for use at schools to protect children from traffic accidents, a new, portable safety signal, which flashes its warning light above an attached School Children Crossing sign, is now available.

for SAFETY PATROL EQUIPMENT

Send for new circular of Sam Browne Belts, Arm Bands, Badges, Safety and School Buttons.

We can furnish the Sam Browne Belts in the following grade—adjustable in size. The "Bull Dog" Brand Best Grade For Long Wear White Webbing 2" wide at \$15.00 Per Doz. \$1.50 each small lots.

3 1/4" ARM BANDS

Celluloid front—metal back. Web strap and buckle attachment. No. 33 Blue on white stock design JUNIOR SAFETY PATROL.



No. 44 Green on white

SAFETY COUNCIL PATROL UNIVERSAL SAFETY with Title Patrolman or Captain

Per Dozen \$5.00 Lots of 50 29c each
Lots of 25 39c each Lots of 100 25c each

PATROL BOY RAINCOATS AND HELMET SETS

Dull finish black rubber, sizes 6 to 16. Safety Patrol Caps made to order. Blue, Black and Red.

Write for our Safety Patrol Circular
OUR RECORD 50 YEARS

AMERICAN BADGE COMPANY

129 West Hubbard corner La Salle, Chicago 19, Ill.

WAX CRAYON DANGER

Philadelphia, Pa.—A report by Dr. H. Briefer of the department of preventive medicine, Jefferson Medical college states that the ingestion of wax crayons may lead to severe poisoning.

The report, which appeared in the August, 1949, issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*, reads in part, "... actual poisoning was not reported until 1947. At that time we described a definite and almost fatal poisoning due to ingestion of wax crayons. Since then, nine other cases have been published or will be published soon. The picture of all cases has been rather uniformly that of acute, severe methemoglobinemia."

PEABODY SEMINAR

Nashville, Tenn.—In co-operation with the American Automobile Association and the Nashville Automobile club, George Peabody College for Teachers presents a five-day seminar in driver education beginning May 1, 1950.

The seminar is designed primarily for college instructors in teacher education institutions, officials in state departments of public instruction and school superintendents or supervisors who will have occasion to instruct high school teachers in driver education methods.

NO FOOLIN'

Pittsburgh, Pa.—April 1st, in addition to its traditional background, was also the day on which the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council began to operate from its new location—605 Park building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

CYCLING CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

New York, N. Y.—The Bicycle Institute of America, which for several years has been a leader in the national field of bicycle safety, gives added emphasis to its campaign with the publication of a new Bicycle Safety Publicity kit—to be distributed nationally this year.

The Institute states that the kit is designed to support the outstanding work of public-

spirited youth leaders, civic groups, school officials, police authorities, bicycle dealers and many others who volunteer their efforts in an attempt to reduce bicycle mishaps in every community in the country.

FARM SAFETY WEEK

Chicago, Ill.—Accidents will kill an average of 48 American farm residents every day during the next 12 months unless they take extra safety precautions.

Ned H. Dearborn, president of the National Safety Council, made that estimate of the farm accident toll in announcing that the seventh annual National Farm Safety week will be observed July 23-29 this year.

"The goal of the 1950 National Farm Safety week will be to encourage all farm people to learn and obey farm safety rules," Mr. Dearborn said.

"Most farm accidents in 1949 involved some violation of a common-sense safety rule," he said. "If the toll this year is to be held down, each member of every farm family must become familiar with rules of safety in the home, at school, in traffic and at play. And all farm residents must practice these rules every day of the year."

FIRE RETARDANT PAINT

Chicago, Ill.—Now being distributed in Illinois and Indiana is an interior paint which the manufacturer reports as fire retardant and nontoxic and which will "at no time support combustion." The report also states that the new paint has been tested and listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

COMING EVENTS

May 24, Chicago, Ill. Special Meeting of the National Committee for Traffic Training (University club).

June 1-3, Roanoke, Va. Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Virginia Statewide Safety Conference (Hotel Roanoke). Contact Wm. M. Myers, executive secretary. Mr. Myers is managing director, Richmond Safety Council, Room 49, Allison Building, Richmond 19, Va.

June 7-9, Pittsburgh, Pa. Twenty-fifth Annual Western Pennsylvania Safety Engineering Conference (William Penn hotel). Harry

Safety Education for May, 1950

H. Brainerd, executive manager, Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

June 12-13, Fargo, N. D. Third Annual North Dakota Safety Conference. Paul Drew, Safety director, North Dakota State Highway Dept., Bismarck, N. D.

June 18-21, Boise, Idaho. Western Safety Conference. Contact L. M. McKay, vice president, Western Safety Conference, P. O. Box 1038, Boise, Idaho.

August 18, Duluth, Minn. Summer Meeting of the Minnesota Safety Council (Hotel Duluth). Contact C. H. Zealand, Minnesota Safety Council, Rm. 227 St. Paul hotel, St. Paul 2, Minn.

September 11-15, Portland, Ore. Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (Multnomah hotel). Contact L. S. Harris, executive director, 912 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

September 14-15, York Harbor, Me. Twenty-third Annual Maine State Safety Conference (Marshall House). A. F. Minchin, director, Industrial Safety Division, Department of Labor and Industry, Augusta, Me.

September 24, Los Angeles, Calif. Annual Convention of the American Transit Association (Hotel Biltmore). Contact Arthur Baker, general secretary, 292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

September 24-27, New York, N. Y. Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers (Commodore hotel). Contact Edward G. Wetzel, chairman, Arrangements Committee, c/o Port of New York Authority, 111 Eighth Avenue at 15th st., New York 11, N. Y., or Robert S. Holmes, executive secretary, Strathcona hall, New Haven 11, Conn.

October 7-12, Colorado Springs, Colo. Fifty-seventh Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (Antlers hotel). Contact Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1424 K. Street N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

October 16-20, Chicago, Ill. National Safety Council, 38th National Safety Congress and Exposition (Morrison hotel). For School and College Sessions contact Wayne P. Hughes, director, School and College Division, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

Safety Education for May, 1950

SCHOOL TRAFFIC LIGHT INSTRUCTOR

Traffic Light Instructor considered by leading school safety directors and teachers as the most effective way to instruct children on actual operation and function of street traffic signals.

Being used with high degree of success in kindergarten and elementary schools.

All steel construction — a four foot high replica of a regular traffic light.

Red, amber and green electric lights operate in accordance with standards for uniform traffic control devices.

Packed all assembled and ready to use.

Write for full information

SCHOOL SAFETY LIGHT CORPORATION

1114 SCHOFIELD BUILDING
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

PLASTIC SAM BROWNE BELTS FOR GREATER SAFETY



Available in either white or Federal yellow, these plastic belts glisten in the sun and are bright on dark days. Flexible—Smartly Styled—Adjustable—Easily Cleaned.

Federal Yellow Flags with desired lettering and Yellow Raincoats with Hats and Cape Caps to match complete the attire of your School Patrol.

*Endorsed by Safety Councils, Auto Clubs
and School Authorities Everywhere*

The M. F. MURDOCK CO.
AKRON 8, OHIO

Views and Reviews

(Continued from page 22)

importance of adequate safety standards in the use of landing mats and all other gymnasium apparatus.

COMMUNITY SPORTS AND ATHLETICS. National Recreation Association, Inc. 500 pp. New York, N. Y.: A. S. Barnes and Co.; and Toronto, Ontario, Can.: The Copp Clark Co., Lt. 1949. \$4.00.

For anyone studying administration of community sports and recreational leadership, this book is a valuable reference and guide. Safe procedures are presented literally as well as implied. The book should also prove of interest to those conducting community recreation programs.

GAMES THE WORLD AROUND. Revised. Sarah Hunt and Ethel Cain. 269 pp. Illustrated. New York, N. Y.: A. S. Barnes and Co.; and Toronto, Ontario, Can.: The Copp Clark Co., Ltd. 1950. \$3.00.

More than 400 world-wide elementary games, contests, stunts and relays are presented in this volume. Since each game is classified according to age level, degree of physical effort necessary, and adaptability to playing area involved, the teacher should not find it difficult to integrate sound safety practices in the games presented.

FOR GREATER SAFETY IN SCIENCE TEACHING. 28 pp. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Board of Education of the City of New York. 1949.

This comprehensive bulletin provides teachers a wealth of material on desirable safety practices in science teaching.

CARE AND REPAIR OF THE HOUSE. Vincent B. Phelan. National Bureau of Standards Circular 489. 209 pp. Illustrated. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Commerce. 1950. 50 cents. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.)

With the idea that properly done and timely repairs are a good accident prevention measure, this circular was written to "assist those who are sometimes faced with problems incident to the care and repair of the house. It points out the more common conditions of disrepair arising from time to time, describes their causes briefly, and indicates what tools, materials and methods can be used for correction."

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE FOR PSYCHO-PHYSICAL TESTING AIDS. M. E. Mushlitz, Cecil G. Zaun and Marshall R. Crawshaw. 32 pp. Illustrated. Los Angeles, Calif.: General Petroleum Corp. 1949.

The intent of this guide is twofold: 1) to suggest use and procedures in psycho-physical testing aids to acquaint the individual with the driving abilities he now possesses, and 2) to point out and impress upon the student what his discovered abilities mean in relation to traffic conditions.

The manual is specially designed for use with the sets of psycho-physical testing aids supplied (as a public service) by the General Petroleum corporation to the high schools in California in connection with the state's compulsory driver education program. The guide may also be used with equipment such as made by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies.

PUPIL PATROLS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Research Bulletin. Vol. XXVII, No. 1. Research Division. Washington, D. C.: National Education Association. 43 pp. 50 cents.

MAGAZINES—various publications recently received containing articles of current interest on safety.

BERKELEY'S BICYCLE PROGRAM. J. D. Holstrom. *Police Chiefs News*. Feb., 1950. p. 4 ff.

DRIVER EDUCATION. H. W. Humphrey, *Industrial Arts and Vocational Education*. March, 1950. p. 121 f.

FOOTBALL SAFETY. Mrs. A. Kenneth Spencer. *California Parent-Teacher*. March, 1950. p. 32.

SAFETY—THRU PUPIL PATROLS. Frank W. Hubbard. *NEA Journal*. March, 1950. p. 190 f.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY. Dwight Flohr. *Ohio Parent Teacher*. March, 1950. p. 17 ff.

SIX LITTLE INDIANS. *NEA Journal*, March, 1950. p. 238.

TEENICIDE WHO IS TO BLAME? Shirley Kessler. *Today's Health*. March, 1950. p. 38 ff.

WOOD SHOP MACHINERY AND SAFETY. Louis Barocci. *Industrial Arts and Vocational Education*. March, 1950. p. 138 ff.

Safety Education for May, 1950

FOR A JOB WELL DONE

Now you can give your safety patrol members an award that speaks for itself. Here is a good looking award that tells at a glance the fine safety record they helped to achieve.



This handsome bronze lapel button has an oxidized antique bronze finish with a luxurious highlight finish. Lacquered for permanency, they have a solid shank back. Packed on cards and wrapped in tissue. Don't delay—order today.



All rubber raincoats in yellow, black and white. Completely vulcanized and waterproof, they are suitable for year around wear. City, sponsor or school name on back.

Aluminum arm bands of colorful red and silver in arm brassard style. Curved to fit the arm, they are complete with leather strap.

We carry a complete line of safety patrol accessories. Write for our folder containing the following needs:

- OVERSEAS CAPS
 - FELT EMBLEMS
 - PATROL BUTTONS
 - CAUTION FLAGS
 - RAINWEAR
 - ARMBANDS
 - RUBBER FOOTWEAR
 - and the Corporal Digby
- Safety Sentinel



Widely used adjustable safety patrol belts in white web or white or yellow plastic. All hardware is of rustproof nickel, and the entire belt is easily cleaned and adjustable.

GRAUBARD'S

"America's Largest Safety Patrol Outfitters"

266 Mulberry St. Newark 5, N. J.



use **MERCUROCHROME**

for first aid

Do not neglect wounds, however small; even scratches and small cuts may become infected if they are not properly treated.

'Mercurochrome' (H. W. & D. brand of merbromin, dibromoxymercurifluorescein-sodium) is one of the best antiseptics for first aid use. It is accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for this purpose.

The 2% aqueous solution does not sting and can be applied safely to small wounds. Children do not hesitate to report their injuries promptly when 'Mercurochrome' is the household antiseptic, because they know that they will not be hurt. Other advantages are that solutions keep indefinitely and the color shows just where it has been applied.

Doctors have used 'Mercurochrome' for more than 28 years.

Keep a bottle of 'Mercurochrome' handy for the first aid care of all minor wounds. Do not fail to call a physician in more serious cases.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



**HYNSON, WESTCOTT
& DUNNING, INC.**

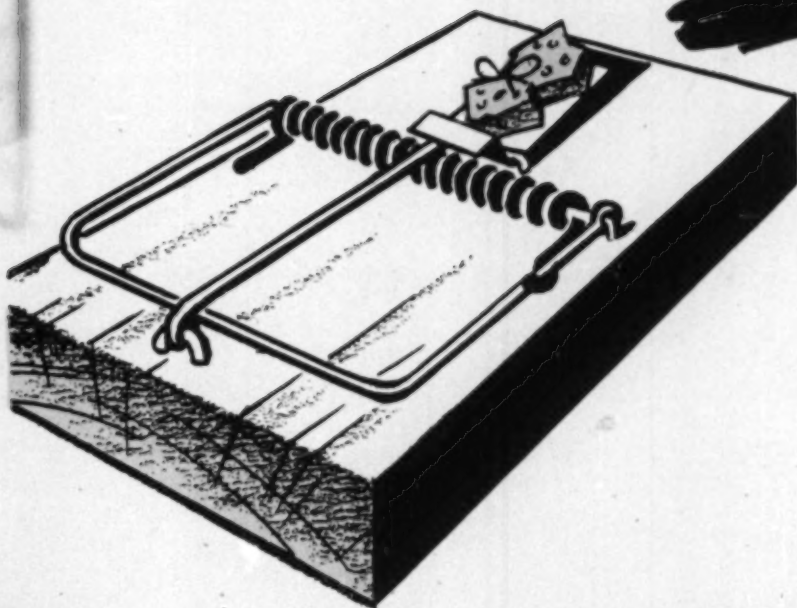
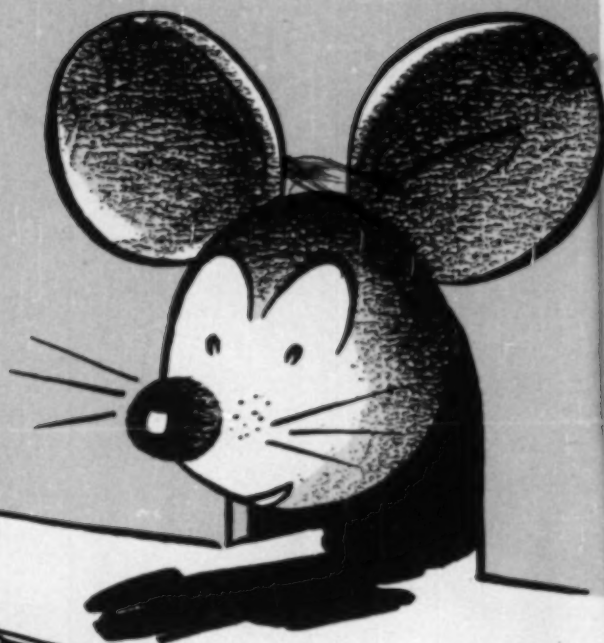
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



why take a chance

so little to
GAIN

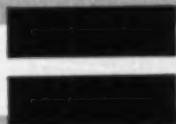
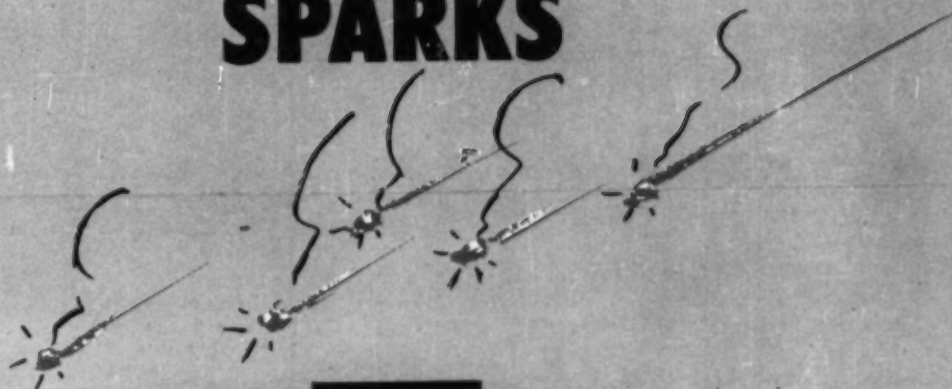
so much to
LOSE



FLAMMABLE MATERIAL



SPARKS



FIRE



**EASY
TO
START**



**HARD
TO
STOP**

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL



CHICAGO, • PRINTED IN U. S. A.

S-8711-A

AGREE ON RULES FIRST





STOPS

- INVITE COLLISIONS
- SHOW INEXPERIENCE

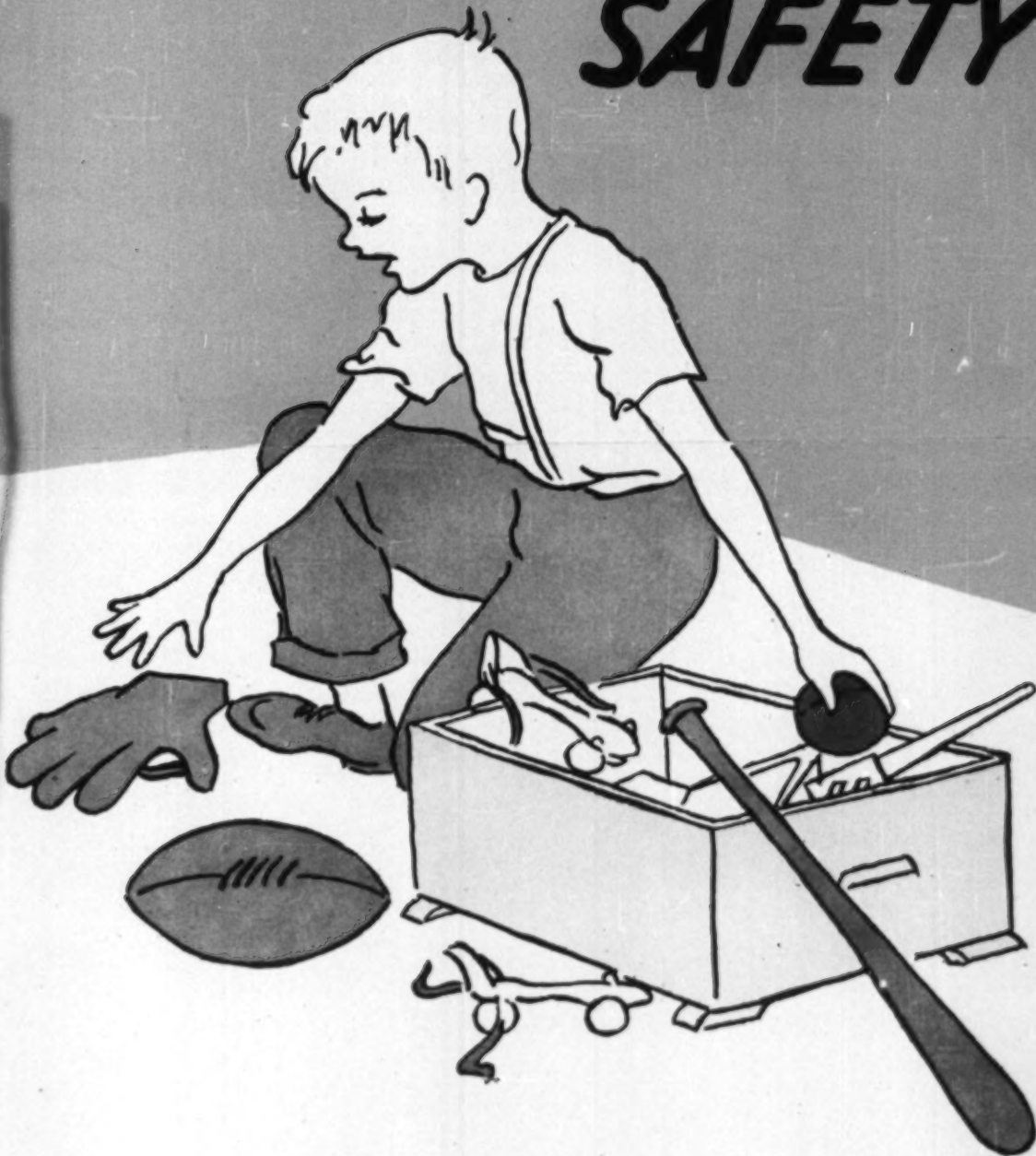






ALWAYS use guards

PICK UP *for* **SAFETY**





SAFETY RULES *are for your protection*



Wear **LIGHT CLOTHES** For **DARK DAYS**



keep things



shape

for safety





FROM THE BATTER



The **SAFE DRIVER** *Heeds Signs*



KEEP TO THE RIGHT





IT'S NOT A TOY!

Heed
THE RULES OF THE ROAD

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL



CHICAGO, • PRINTED IN U. S. A.

S-8723-A

**Keep your seat
in a boat !**





GET IN THE SWIM

LEARN TO SWIM

